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SIXPENCE.

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WITH GUNCOTTON-FILLED AND FUSED JAM-TIN FOR GRENADE, AND A THROWER SUGGESTING AN ANCIENT ROMAN CATAPULT: AN IMPROVISED ENGINE OF WAR IN THE BRITISH TRENCHES.

Besides the scientifically constructed grenades with rope-tails for hand-throwing or attachment for firing from rifles, our men have used improvised grenades and mechanical throwers. The drawing shows one such machine in use. This home-made grenade, which rests in a rough tin "cup" fastened on to a metal spring, is hurled by the resilient force of the spring bent back and suddenly released. The

loop underneath is used for pulling it down into the notch. A Captain in the Royal Engineers at the front recently wrote in a letter: "We are sapping and mining and preparing bombs to be thrown by hand. They are made of empty jam-tins filled with small pieces of iron and a few ounces of guncotton. One lights the fuse and throws the grenade by hand exactly like the old 'grenadiers' used to do."

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

"OUR NOTE-BOOK."

We very much regret to announce that, owing to the illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, it is not possible for us to publish "Our Note Book" this week. We hope to resume it shortly.

At the Booksellers'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Southern India. F. E. Penny. 20s. net. (Black.)
Life of Benjamin Disraeli (Vol. III). W. F. Monypenny and G. E. Buckle. 12s. net. (Murray.)
The Excavations at Babylon. Robert Koldenay. 21s. net. (Macmillan.)
The City of Dancing Dervishes. Harry Charles Lukach. 7s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)
Arundel. E. F. Benson. 6s. (Unwin.)
Through the Brazilian Wilderness. Theodore Roosevelt. 18s. net. (Murray.)
England's Arch-Enemy. D. C. Boulger. 6s. net. (The Author.)
Bush Songs and Over-Sea Voices. A. Saffron-Middleton. 5s. net. (Long.)
And That Reminds Me. Stanley Coxon. 12s. 6d. net. (The Bodley Head.)
The Life of General Sir Harry Prendergast, R.E., V.C., G.C.B. Colonel Henry M. Vibart, R.E. 15s. net. (Nash.)
The British Navy: Its Making and Its Meaning. Ernest Protheroe. 7s. 6d. net. (Routledge.)
Fighting in Flanders. E. Alexander Powell. 3s. 6d. net. (Heinemann.)
A Playmate of Philip II. Lady Moreton. 10s. 6d. net. (The Bodley Head.)
Marvels of Insect Life. Edited by Edward Step. 10s. 6d. net. (Hutchinson.)
My Bohemian Days in London. Julius M. Price. 10s. net. (Werner Laurie.)
Trees: A Woodland Note-Book. Herbert Maxwell. 21s. net. (Maclehose.)

FICTION.

The Orchard Pavilion. A. C. Benson. 3s. 6d. net. (Smith, Elder.)
Joking Apart. Hon. Mrs. Dowdall. 3s. net. (Duckworth.)
My Heart's Right Here. Florence Barclay. 1s. net. (Pulman.)
The Yellow Ticket, and Other Stories. Frank Harris. 6s. (Grant Richards.)

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

R STEVENS (Dover).—There are at least three solutions, besides your own, to your problem: 1. Q takes Kt (ch), 2. Q to B 5th (ch), and 3. B to B 3rd (ch). White is altogether too strong.

R C DURELL (South Woodford).—There is another solution to your two-mover by 1. Kt takes Kt (ch). The three-mover is marked by serious duals, such as 2. Q to K 4th (ch), 2. Q to B 3rd (ch), and 2. R takes B (ch), or again, if Black play 1. B takes Kt, 2. R takes B (ch), and 2. Q to B 3rd (ch).

J G TEMPLE.—Diagram received, and we hope to publish the problem in due course.

M F J MANN.—Your last contribution is very cleverly arranged, and it is marked for immediate insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3676 received from Harry Dee (Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.) and F Barlow (Cape Town); of No. 3677 from Harry Dee; of No. 3680 from J Barley (Boscombe), H Lindeman (Christ's Hospital), J H C Hovoes (Shrewsbury), and J Bird (Norwich).

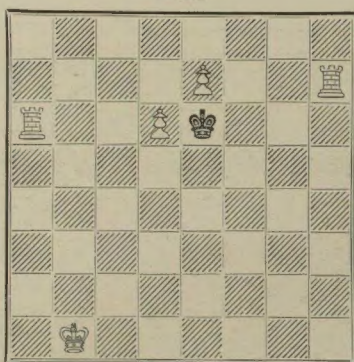
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3681 received from H Grasett Baldwin (Guildford), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Fowler, A H Arthur (Bath), W Weaver Jones (Kibworth), R C Durell (South Woodford), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), H S Brandrath (Falmouth), H Lindeman, R J Christie (Redditch), R Worters (Canterbury), A L Payne (Lazoby), A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), F Wilkinson (Bristol), and R Stevens (Dover).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3680.—By W. REILLY.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Kt 3rd. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3683.—By C. BEHTING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOME HOLIDAY PROBLEMS.

No. 1.—By T. R. DAWSON.

White: K at Ksq, Q at K B 7th, R at Q R sq; P's at Q 2nd, K 3rd, Q B 4th, and K B 2nd.
Black: K at K R sq, B at Q R 7th. White mates in two moves.

No. 2.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

White: K at Q 6th, Q at Q R 6th, R at K B 7th, Kt at K B 3rd, B at Q B 4th; P's at Q 2nd and K Kt 3rd.
Black: K at K 5th; Kt's at K Kt 3rd and Q B 8th; B at Q 4th; P's at K 3rd, Q B 4th and K Kt 2nd. White mates in two moves.

No. 3.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K B 8th; B's at Q 2nd and Q Kt 2nd, R at Ksq, Kt at K R 3rd; P's at K 2nd, Q B 4th, Q R 4th, Q Kt 5th, K Kt 4th, and K Kt 6th.
Black: K at K 3rd, Kt at Q 5th; P's at Q 2nd, Q Kt 3rd, Q R 4th, Q Kt 6th, Q B 7th, K Kt 2nd, and K Kt 4th. White mates in two moves.

No. 4.—By T. R. DAWSON.

White: K at Q 3rd, R at K 6th; B's at Q R 8th and K B 4th, P at Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q sq. White stalemates in three moves.

No. 5.—By H. W. BETTMAN.

White: K at Q R 8th; R's at Q R 5th and K B 7th; Kt's at Q 5th and K R 5th, P at K 4th.
Black: K at Q B 3rd; P's at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 2nd. White mates in three moves.

No. 6.—By L. HANSEN.

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q Kt 4th, R at K Kt 6th; P's at Q 2nd and K 4th.
Black: K at K B 5th, R at Q R 3rd; P's at Q Kt 3rd and 4th, and Q R 6th. White mates in three moves.

The fact that a third edition of "Chess Recipes," by E. A. Greig (Chess Amateur Office, Strand; Price 2s. 3d. net), has been called for proves this modest little work has supplied a public want, and the reason is not far to seek. Most books on the openings naturally wish to be exhaustive, and they are usually exhausting in consequence, so that those who wish to treat chess as a pastime shrink from the effort required for their study. Here, however, the main lines of play are simply set out, and the advantages or disadvantages of each to either side tersely stated, so that without any serious mental application, the reader may get a fair workable knowledge of the openings, fully adequate for all purposes of ordinary play. We commend it, at any rate, to all who seek a sound elementary acquaintance with scientific chess.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

BOOKS ON WAR AND ART.

"Prisoners of War in France." The prisoner of war, so familiar a figure to our grandfathers and great-grandfathers during the Napoleonic campaigns, is to us a new and curious being. We have not seen very much of him, although some empty sensation-hunters have put themselves out of their way to gaze at him through barbed wire, as if he were a strange animal from outlandish parts. In his quiddity he connotes romance, thanks to those novelists—the most recent are Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch and Mr. Eden Phillpotts—who have taken the prisoner of war for the central theme of certain excellent tales. The West Country coast-towns knew him well a hundred years ago—better, perhaps, than any other part of the kingdom, and the most picturesque of all the captives was, possibly, Rochambeau. It is, therefore, rather piquant that we should now receive from the editorial hand of Sir Edward Hain a sort of reverse to the medal, the history of two West Countrymen, who were captured by Napoleon's navy and detained in France and Belgium for many years. The prisoners left minute accounts of their fortunes and misfortunes, and these human documents are now presented for the first time to the public in "Prisoners of War in France" (Duckworth), a remarkable book at any time, but of superlative interest at the present moment. In March 1804, two apprentice merchant seamen of St. Ives, John Tregerthen Short and Thomas Williams, serving on board the *Friendship*, of London (Josias Sincok, master) were caught with the rest of the crew by a French privateer off Beachy Head and conveyed to the prison of Givet, in the Ardennes, a town that figured in the earlier operations of the present war. There they endured great wretchedness, lightened by a certain amount of adventure, for Williams made four desperate attempts to escape, was captured, and sent to Bordeaux. After a weary march, he reached that town and found to his great joy that it was in the hands of the British. His captivity and Short's lasted ten years. The journals here printed were evidently compiled after the prisoners' release, and therefore they may lack many details that would have been profoundly interesting, but enough of vivid and romantic episode remains to make them well worth reading. A very dramatic incident is that of Napoleon's passage through Givet, and the construction of a flying bridge for him by British sailors—prisoners. They were the only persons in the place found competent to carry out the work promptly and efficiently. It adds to the value of the book that Sir Edward Hain remembers both the worthies who here relate their adventures.

"Masters of Painting."

The first four books of the new, or rearranged, series of "Masters of Painting" (Duckworth) come at an appropriate moment. Something rather worse than closure has befallen our public galleries: their doors are invitingly left open, but their walls are covered with rubbish. The nation's masterpieces have been removed in the night and stacked in the cellars, and subterranean accumulations of waste canvas have taken their places in the daylight—accumulations cheerfully exposed by wily curators to the wrath of invading Zeppelins. Under these circumstances, we may well turn to our shelves, or, since these new books will be pounced upon for the purposes of Christmas, to the prospect of a stocking. That any new series in the "art line" should make a fresh appeal at this time of day is remarkable enough; but, despite the ingenuity of publishers in the past, nothing quite like this quartette of volumes has come our way before. We search for the *mot juste*, but find no better description than to say of them that they are books full of frontispieces. Instead of the usual lonely photographure to start with and a dozen or two half-tones on unpleasantly glazed paper to follow, we are given thirty-two photographures in each volume, and admirably produced photographures at that. The letterpress of the Watts volume is already familiar; it is Chesterton's, and has gone through more than one edition of a smaller size. The more ample page of this new issue better suits the pressing and insistent words of a big writer at grips with a big theme. Of its bigness Mr. Chesterton never seems in doubt. Not only do "all the wars and treaties and reforms of the nineteenth century" go to the making of his favourite Victorian painter, but he is ready to accept Watts's visions and abstractions at the full value—and with additions—set on them by Watts himself. Mr. Chesterton finds in "Hope" (we have never, by the way, seen a better reproduction of this picture than the one illustrating his remarks) "something for which there is neither speech nor language, which has been too vast for any eye to see and too secret for any religion to utter, even as an esoteric doctrine. Standing before this picture, he finds himself before a great Truth." About "Mammon," a "throned figure clad in splendid heavy scarlet and gold, above the lustre and dignity of which rises, in abrupt contrast, a face like the face of a blind beast," Mr. Chesterton writes with even more conviction than about the elusive allegory of "Hope"; but in a shy passage at the end of his essay he seeks to correct the magnificence of his praise by admitting that Watts may sometimes have been in the dark when he put "the curves of the Cosmos" upon canvas. Mr. Chesterton's book makes us eager to revisit the gallery which Tate had intended for Academy pictures, but in which, building greater than he knew, he gave "G. K. C." a Temple of Truth. Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer's "Holbein," in the same series, contains some shrewd commentary, along with a deal of cramped writing. Of Holbein's portraiture we read: "Whilst going to the bottom of each individual, whilst absolutely searching out all his most usable qualities, he seems to be selecting those saliences which make the individual really noticable. Dürer wrote upon his drawings 'This is how the Knights rode in Armour in 1515.' Holbein tries to force us to see in his portrait of the Lady Parker 'This is how women of the narrow-eyed, small-nosed, wide-mouthed, tiny-waisted type looked in the year 1537.'" Here, again, the reproductions of both drawings and paintings are admirable; and the same virtue gives a fresh life to Miss Julia Cartwright's well-known studies of Botticelli and Raphael.



THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



ON Nov. 1 two of our cruisers, the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, were sunk off the coast of Chile by a German squadron under Admiral Count von Spee (pronounced "Spay"), and on Dec. 8 following four of the war-ships composing the squadron—namely, the *Scharnhorst* (flag-ship), *Gneisenau*, *Leipzig*, and *Nürnberg*—were in turn sent to the bottom, off the Falkland Isles, by a British squadron (composition as yet undeclared) commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who had been specially sent out from Whitehall for the purpose. It was a very brilliant piece of work, and it clearly bore the impress of the "Fisher touch"—the new organising force at the Admiralty.

The retribution thus exacted by us was of a very swift and complete kind, in spite of the fact that the fifth vessel of the German squadron, the light-cruiser *Dresden*, managed to make off, though by this time she has probably also been disposed of by destruction, or disarming in some neutral port. The German loss must have approached to something like 3000, while our own price for the victory was only seven killed and four wounded, none of these being officers. The battle must, therefore, have been of the long-bowls kind, and fought under conditions the exact reverse of the previous action off Coronel. At the latter, the Germans were our superiors in respect of speed and gun-power, while at the Falklands it was probably just the other way about; showing that, other things (and men) being equal, it is gunnery and steaming power—tons, guns, and speed—which are the determining factors in a sea-fight.

It was the merit of Lord Fisher and Sir F. Sturdee that they turned the tables on the Germans so quickly and decisively, and thus enabled us to achieve a naval victory bigger than any we have won since Trafalgar—if we leave out of account Navarino, when, in association with the French and Russians (just as we now again are), we destroyed the fleets of Turkey and Egypt in a manner which caused a leading member of the Ministry to refer to the action as an "untoward event."

But the fact is, when one comes to think of it, that Trafalgar gave us such complete dominion of the sea that no Power till now has ever made a serious effort to challenge it, and this is the first sea-fight—this and the previous affairs at Heligoland and Coronel (Chile)—which we have fought since then on the old lines. In the interval, no doubt, we have had a number of isolated "scraps"—such as the famous duel between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*, the Peruvian *Huascar* affair, and a few others. But, on the whole, since Trafalgar the activities of our Navy have been confined to minor matters—cuttings-out, landing parties, sea-police duties, demonstrations, and bombardments such as those of Sidon, Sebastopol, Bomarsund, Alexandria, etc.; though now that our supremacy at sea is being contested by Germany (the first Power to do so since Nelson won it for us) we are resuming the old practice of sea-fighting proper under the new conditions of naval warfare.

So far the results, on the whole, have been decidedly in our favour; and though our enemies have shown themselves to be singularly bold and deviceful in respect of submarine warfare, their achievements in this line have been surpassed by the skill and daring of our submarine *B 11* (Lieut.-Commander Holbrook), who, muttering with Hamlet—

It shall go hard
But I will delve one yard below their mines
And blow them at the moon—

entered the Dardanelles, and, in spite of the difficult currents (of the parallel yet contrary kind), dived under five rows of mines and sank the Turkish battle-ship *Messudiyeh*—a magnificent feat which

shows that in this respect our German foes may expect to get rather more than they give.

So far, at least, this is certainly the most daring exploit of its kind, and it is only a pity that the submarine in question could not have capped its achievement by worming its way across the Sea of Marmora and through the winding Bosphorus up into the Black Sea, where it might also have gained extra distinction by sending a torpedo into the ribs of *Goeben redivivus* when indulging in the innocuous pastime of bombarding Batoum. It is a further pity that some of our dailies should have dished up to their readers a sensational account of a nocturnal attack on Dover Harbour by enemy submarines which only existed in the heated imaginations of all-too-credulous writers.



THE NEW CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JAMES WOLFE MURRAY.

The successor to the late Sir Charles Douglas, as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir James Wolfe Murray, K.C.B., D.L., is a very distinguished soldier. His record is: the Ashanti campaign of 1895, in command of Lines of Communication (Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, Star); Natal, 1899-1900 (despatches, medal, with two clasps, K.C.B.); Quartermaster-General in India, 1903-4; Master-General of the Ordnance, 1904-7; in command of the 9th (Secunderabad) Division in India, 1907-11; General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command, 1913; General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, 1914. He married—first, in 1875, Arabella, daughter of W. Bray (died, 1909); and secondly, in 1913, Fanny, daughter of the late James S. Robson, and widow of Sir Donald H. Macfarlane. Sir James Wolfe Murray has two sons and three daughters.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Another sensation of the week—based on a much more solid foundation—was the news of the Kaiser's serious illness and his confinement to bed at Berlin, whither he had returned after a hasty visit to the eastern theatre of war without doing much to advance his hopeless cause in that direction. The truth is that the War Lord is particularly sensitive to changes of climate; that his constitution is in the nature of a cracked vessel; that he is always suffering from some ailment or another, and has been repeatedly under the surgeon's knife—for throat and chest growths, knee and wrist abscesses; that his left ear is a constant source of physical irritation to him and his brain; and that this condition of body renders it

peculiarly liable to the inroads of colds, "flues," and other kindred ailments, especially when the door is opened wider still to the ingress of physical ills by the acute mental anxiety from which his Majesty is known to be suffering.

How could it be otherwise with him when all his schemes have gone so dreadfully awry—and he has always been a man, in spite of his lack of natural feeling, to take his worries very much to heart? For example, when the Eulenburg-Harden-Moltke scandal burst about his head (in 1907) on the eve almost of his starting from Berlin on his second State visit to England, he was so upset by the fearful exposure that, after leaving Windsor, he had to go down to Hampshire to recover his nerve and health by several weeks of absolute rest at Highcliff Castle, overlooking the silver-shining Solent.

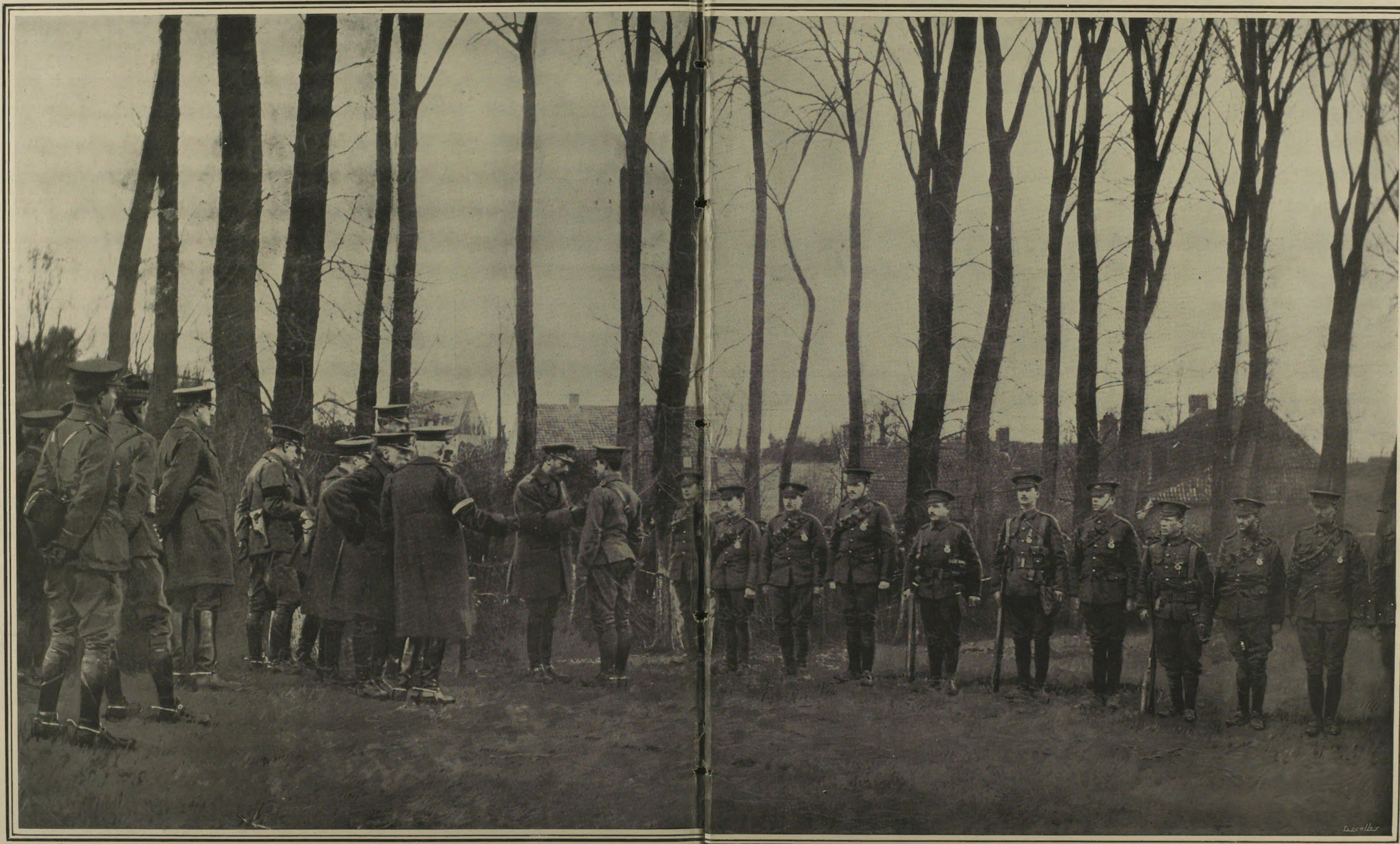
But, *nisi fata fallunt*—unless the omens are all misleading—the imperial author of the present dreadful war is again suffering from as much mental anxiety as then. There is no sign that he is exercising the least directing influence on the course of the war, except in the sense of muddling and mixing up things. He is always shuffling his personal cards—his latest freak in this respect being the substitution of General von Falkenhayn for General von Moltke as Chief of the Grand General Staff, which suggests the proverbial un-wisdom of swapping horses while crossing a stream.

Otherwise, his affairs cannot be said to be prospering in any direction—least of all in Flanders, where he is further off than ever from Calais, into which he wanted to make a triumphal entry on Dec. 10, and where his British opponents are now enjoying the cheering prospect of Canadian reinforcements to the tune of 100,000 men, as promised by the Government of the Dominion. In South Africa, on the other hand, the War Lord's intriguing schemes of disruption have come to utter and irretrievable grief by the final crushing of the rebellion of his fomenting and financing—the head and front of this offending having been General Beyers, who, curiously enough, met his fate in the same way as Kaiser Barbarossa. On one of his crusading expeditions, Redbeard was swept off his horse and drowned when crossing a river in Cilicia (Asia Minor)—a region where the Kaiser's worries have now also been accentuated by our capture of Kurna at the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates, thus giving us command of the whole delta, and scattering to the winds the German dream of empire from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. Nor did the Kaiser ever do anyone of his friends a worse turn than when he and his incendiary agents tried to gain over the Khedive, Abbas II., lately a visitor at Stamboul, to be the figure-head of a Turkish expedition for the "liberation" of Egypt from the hated British yoke.

Everywhere, in fact, the Kaiser—as direct author of this diabolical war—is down on his luck: at Berlin itself, where he has been confined to bed—and no wonder—for more than a week; in Paris, to which the French Government has confidently returned; in Flanders, where his battered and baffled battalions have at last recognised their inability to "hack their way through"; in Serbia, where the heroic regiments of King Peter, with almost unparalleled bravery, have been smiting their Austrian aggressors hip and thigh, inflicting on them enormous losses in life and booty, and giving far more punishment than they get from the "punitive expedition" of the dumb-stricken Dual Monarchy; from which they have even recovered Belgrade; and, last of all, in Poland, where the water-weight Theseus-and-Minotaur struggle still continues to rage around Warsaw and Cracow as its chief storm-centres, but on the whole with all the omens in favour of the Allied cause.

LONDON: DECEMBER 15, 1914.

DECORATED BY THEIR SOVEREIGN, AT THE FRONT: BRITISH SOLDIERS RECEIVING MEDALS FROM THE KING'S OWN HANDS.

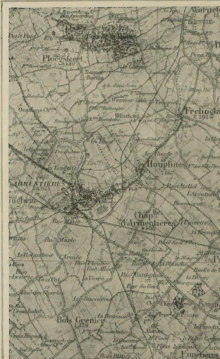


DURING A VISIT WHICH MADE "A DEEP IMPRESSION ON THE WHOLE OF THE ARMY": HIS MAJESTY BESTOWING HONOURS UPON MEN WHO HAD DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

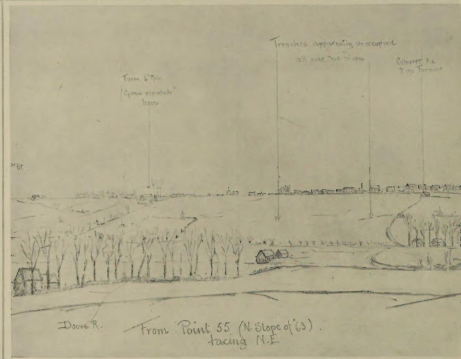
In his excellent account of the King's visit to the troops at the front, the Headquarters "Eye-Witness" said that it "cannot but leave a deep impression on the whole of the Army. . . . The King's appearance among us has set the seal on our past success and is a pledge of future victory. But its most striking success lies rather in the personal element, in the interest his Majesty has evinced in the welfare of the men who are fighting their country's battles. None who saw their faces and heard . . . spontaneous outburst of cheering from

the waiting ranks could have any doubt as to the intense pleasure and genuine enthusiasm aroused by the presence of the Sovereign among his war-worn troops." At every divisional headquarters the King distributed decorations to men of all ranks, enhancing the honour bestowed by presenting it with his own hands to the recipients. Informal ceremonies of this kind took place on each of the five days of his stay at the front.

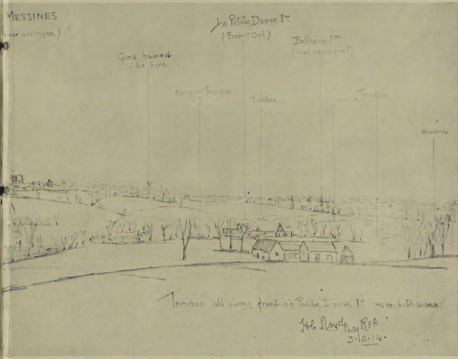
WHERE WE MADE "A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE" TOWARDS LILLE: PART OF "THE BATTLE OF YPRES—ARMENTIÈRES."



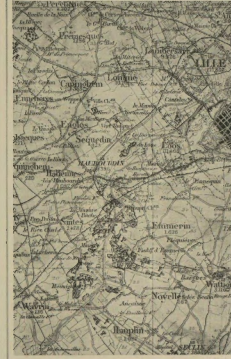
WHERE THE BRITISH RIGHT OPERATED IN THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR YPRES: THE COUNTRY ROUND ARMENTIÈRES.



WHERE THE BRITISH CAVALRY DIVISIONS "SUPPORTED BY THEIR ARTILLERY THE ATTACKS



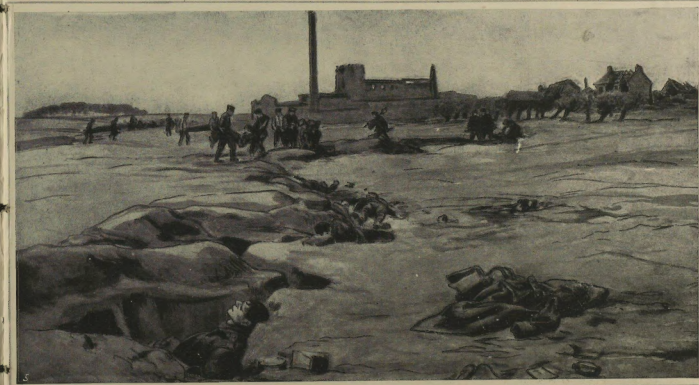
MADE BY THE FRENCH": MESSINES—SKETCHED BY A BRITISH ARTILLERY OFFICER.



THE SCENE OF THE BRITISH "VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE" IN THE DIRECTION OF LILLE: THE ENNETIÈRES DISTRICT.



WHERE THE POSITION WAS AT ONE TIME DESCRIBED BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AS "SERIOUS": ZANDVOORDE UNDER BRITISH SHELL-FIRE.



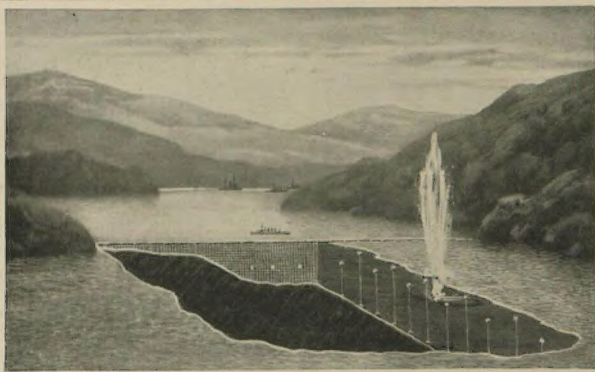
WHERE THE BRITISH RIGHT WING GALLANTLY WITHSTOOD GREAT ODDS: A BRITISH TRENCH AT ENNETIÈRES AFTER THE BATTLE.

The drawings and maps given above illustrate part of the southern section of the great conflict which Sir John French, in his memorable despatch of November 20, spoke of as "the battle of Ypres-Armentières." Armentières lies about seven miles due south of Ypres, and Messines is about midway between the two. Zandvoorde is a village some five miles southeast of Ypres. Ennetières, which was nearly on the extreme right of the British front in the battle, lies about four miles south-east of Armentières and four miles west of Lille. The two drawings numbered 4 and 5 are from a German source. The German description of No. 4 reads: "From the fight near Ypres. The village of Zandvoorde, on the higher ground, has been taken, but it is still shelled. The dark ball is the result of the explosion of a heavy English grenade." No. 5 is described thus: "An English trench with corpses in front of the village of Ennetières, west of Lille, the day after the storming of the place. In the background, a shelled manufactory." Describing the events of October 18, Sir John French said: "A

vigorous offensive in the direction of Lille was assumed, but the enemy was found to have been considerably reinforced, and little progress was made. . . . On the night of the 18th . . . the 6th Division was holding the line Radinghem-La Vallée—Ennetières—Caughers—Frenesque—Railway Line 300 yards east of Halle. . . . The Corps' reserve was at Armentières Station." Later, Sir John writes: "Shortly after daylight on the 20th another attack began to develop in the direction of Zandvoorde, supported by heavy artillery fire. . . . Sir Douglas Haig describes the position at this period as serious, the Germans being in possession of the Zandvoorde Ridge." As regards Messines, Sir John says: "From that time to the date of this despatch, the Cavalry Divisions have relieved one another at intervals, and have supported by their artillery the attacks made by the French throughout that period on Hellebecq, Wytschaete, and Messines." The last-named place was held by a strong force of German infantry.

THE DARDANELLES TORPEDO-EXPLOIT: SUBMARINE "B 11's" FINE FEAT.

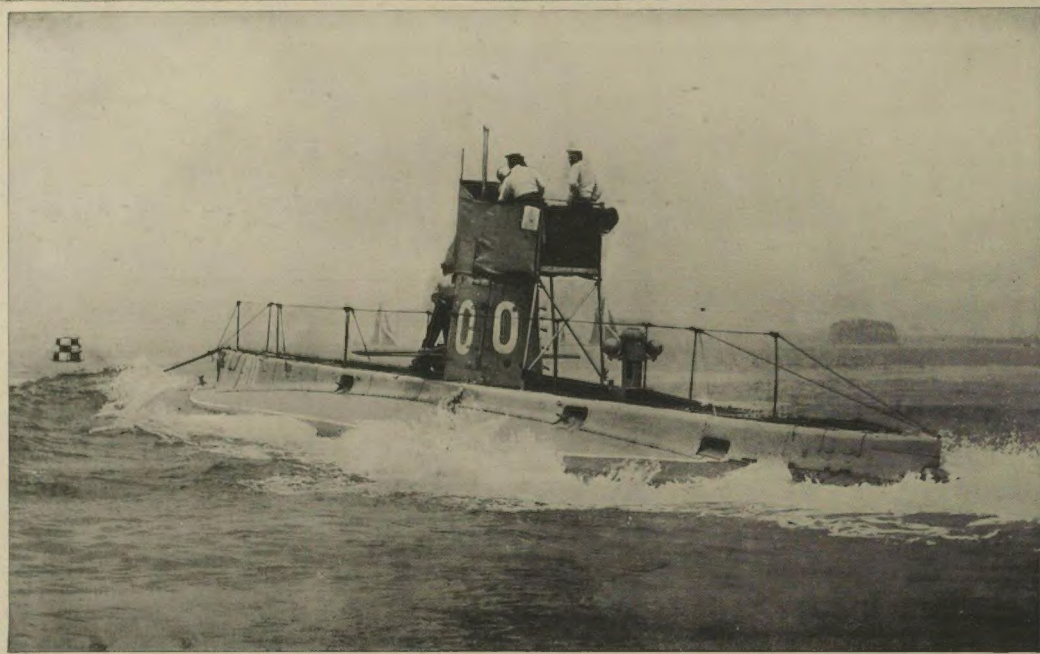
PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUS., RUSSELL, AND CENTRAL NEWS.



SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO BAFFLE SUBMARINE ENTERPRISES AKIN TO THAT OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HOLBROOK: A MINE-FIELD AND STEEL NET.



THE SCENE OF "B 11's" DIVE UNDER FIVE ROWS OF MINES TO TORPEDO THE "MESSUDIYEH": THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES—THE DEFENCES.



THE CRAFT WHICH ENTERED THE DARDANELLES, DIVED UNDER ROWS OF MINES, AND TORPEDOED A TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP: "B 11."



THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF "B 11": LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER NORMAN D. HOLBROOK.



TORPEDOED BY THE "B 11," WHICH ENTERED THE DARDANELLES AND DID ITS WORK DESPITE THE CURRENT AND MINES: THE TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP "MESSUDIYEH."

However long the war may last, it is hardly likely that the exploit of Lieutenant-Commander Norman D. Holbrook, of submarine "B 11," will be surpassed as a deed of sheer daring. The Admiralty announcement of it, made on December 14, ran as follows: "Yesterday Submarine 'B 11,' Lieutenant-Commander Norman D. Holbrook, R.N., entered the Dardanelles, and, in spite of the difficult current, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battle-ship 'Messudiyeh,' which was guarding the mine-field. Although pursued by gun-fire and torpedo-boats, 'B 11' returned safely, after being submerged on one occasion for nine hours. When last seen, the 'Messudiyeh'

was sinking by the stern." Our first two illustrations will give an idea of the formidable intricacy of a mine-field, with the mines in uncertain positions, at varying depths, and the submarine necessarily having her periscope submerged and advancing practically blindfold; also of the tortuous navigation of the Dardanelles. "B 11" was an eight-year-old boat of a small and obsolescent type, much inferior to the "E" class, our latest. Lieutenant-Commander Holbrook has done submarine work for five years. The sunk "Messudiyeh" was one of the three sea-going battle-ships in the Turkish Navy, an old armour-clad of 1874, re-armed and reconstructed in 1903.

OUR LOST WAR-SHIPS AVENGED: THE FALKLAND ISLANDS ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., ALFIERI, AND ELLIOTT AND FRY.



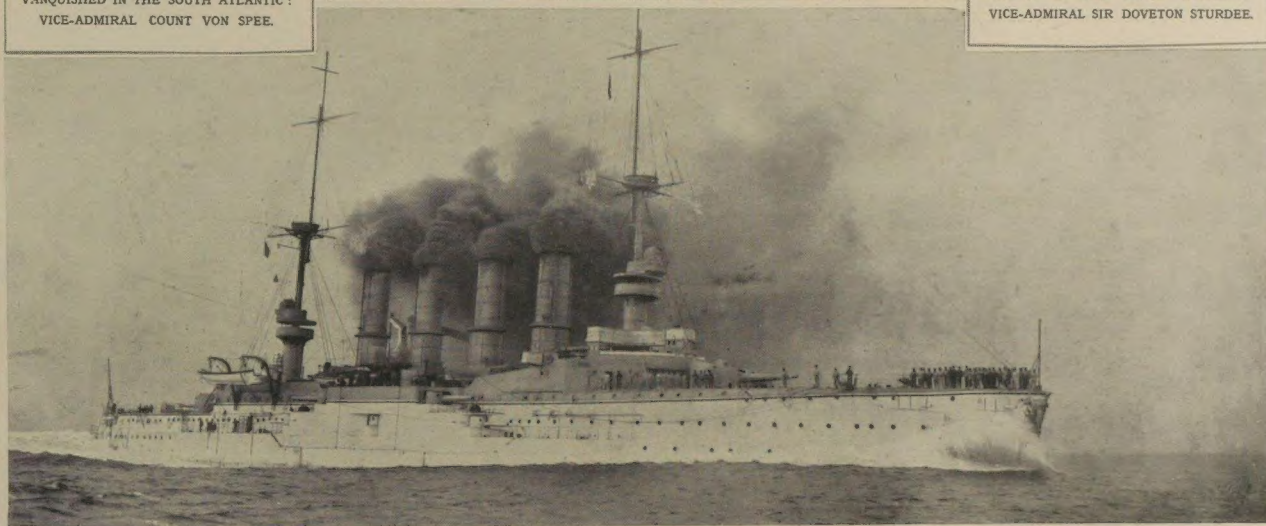
VANQUISHED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC:
VICE-ADMIRAL COUNT VON SPEE.



SUNK: THE GERMAN ARMOURD-CRUISER "GNEISENAU" (1908;
11 600 TONS; 22½ KNOTS; EIGHT 8·2-INCH GUNS).



VICTOR IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC:
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DOVETON STURDEE.



SUNK: THE GERMAN ARMOURD-CRUISER "SCHARNHORST" (1908; 11 600 TONS; 22½ KNOTS; EIGHT 8·2-INCH GUNS).



SUNK: THE GERMAN LIGHT-CRUISER "NÜRNBERG" (1907; 3650 TONS;
24½ KNOTS; TEN 4"-INCH GUNS).



SUNK: THE GERMAN LIGHT-CRUISER "LEIPZIG" (1905; 3250 TONS;
23 KNOTS; TEN 4·1-INCH QUICK-FIRERS).

The "Good Hope" and the "Monmouth" were not long unavenged; for at 7.30 a.m. on December 8 the German war-ships, "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," "Nürnberg," "Leipzig," and "Dresden" were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee, and made to fight. The "Scharnhorst," flying the flag of Admiral Count von Spee, the "Gneisenau," and the "Leipzig" were sunk. The "Dresden" and the "Nürnberg" made off during the action, and were

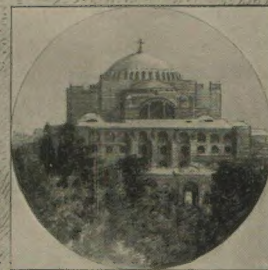
pursued. Later on the same day the "Nürnberg" was sunk. The action lasted for five hours, with intervals. The British losses were exceedingly small, the total being seven killed and four wounded. In a telegram of congratulation to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John French said: "May I also congratulate you and the Admiralty on now having practically swept the seas clear of the enemy's ships?" Our Navy has once more shown its invincible mastery of the seas.



THE BUILDING OF ST SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK



THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES & ISIDORE OF MILETUS



BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS, IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

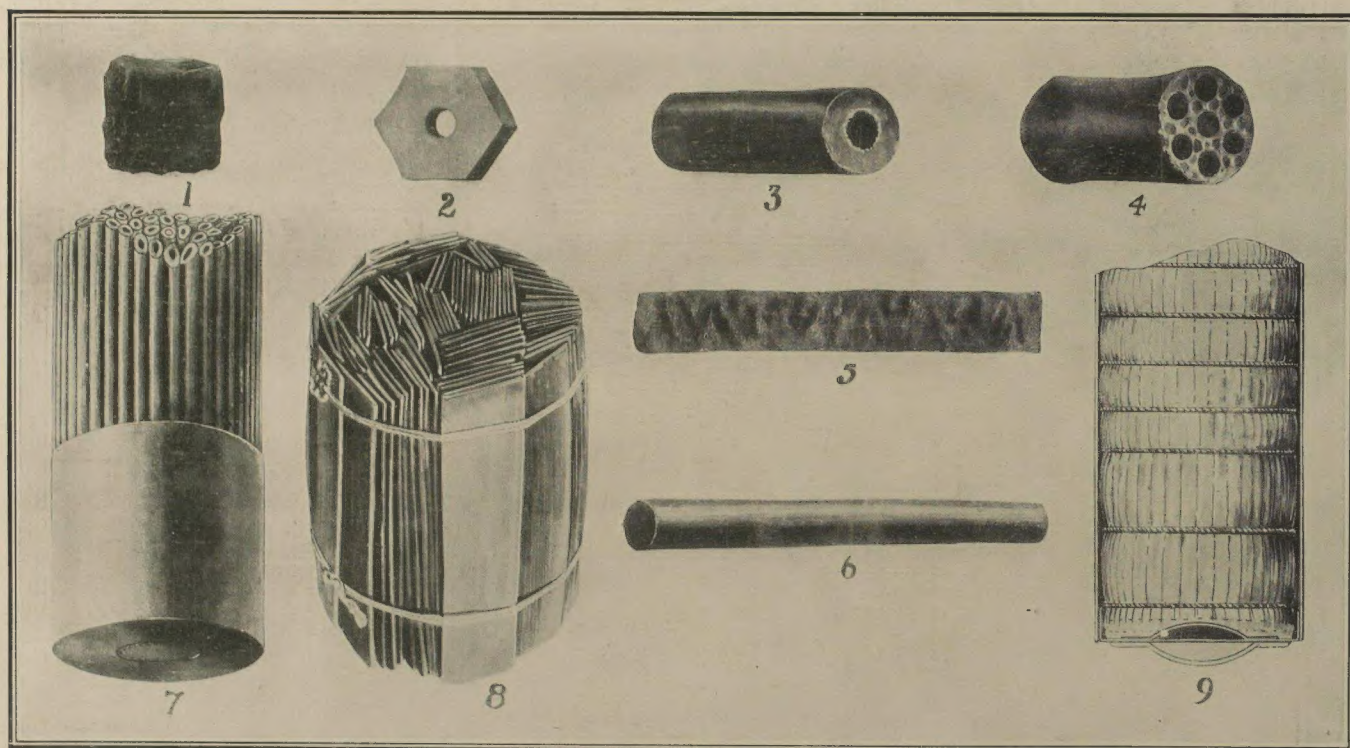
GERMAN SCIENTIFIC "SECRETS."

THE line which has been taken in these columns with regard to the wonderful scientific inventions which the German Army was supposed to have at its disposal has been hitherto abundantly justified by events. The 42-centimetre gun, which was to shatter the strongest forts like glass, turns out to have been seldom if ever used, Liège being the one victory which even its most enthusiastic admirers dare to claim for it. It will probably be seen on inquiry that neither there nor anywhere else has it been brought into the field, the 28-centimetre, or 11-inch, howitzer being about the heaviest piece of ordnance that can be moved along ordinary roads;

were manufactured in Germany with the sole intention of making our flesh creep.

The case is different with the "silent gun," which has not only made its actual appearance in the German trenches, but has earned for itself the high honour of mention in despatches. The British "Eye-Witness" describes it as a gun which makes no noise when fired, and hurls a shell which neither whistles, hums, nor sings in the air, and whose arrival is therefore only announced by its explosion. He suggests that this is a pneumatic device, and it would, of course, be quite practicable to use compressed air as the propelling power of this or any other gun. The air might in that case be compressed either by steam-power or by a chemical process in which ammonia might play a prominent part at no great

are packed the bursting charge and the "stars" or other luminous devices, while the conical base contains the propellant powder. It is fired from a cylinder like a drain-pipe, which for the largest shells is made of iron, while for the smaller variety one of pasteboard buried in the earth up to within a few inches of the muzzle is sufficient. The shell does not fit closely into this, as with a gun or mortar, but is suspended loosely from the muzzle, so that it does not reach quite to the bottom of the cylinder. When the propelling charge contained in the conical end of the projectile is fired by a slow match, the kick or rebound against the bottom of the cylinder is sufficient to hurl it to a great height, with no more noise than would attend the release of any considerable volume of compressed air. Although it is only a conjecture, one will be much disappointed



THE CHEMISTS' CONTRIBUTION TO WAR: SPECIMENS OF VARIOUS EXPLOSIVES.

We illustrate here specimens of various kinds of explosives used for naval and military purposes. They are: (1) Prismatic black powder; (2) Black powder hexagonal prism; (3) German nitroglycerine tubular powder; (4) American nitrocellulose powder, multi-perforated; (5) A strip of French B. powder; (6) A piece of cordite; (7) A bundle of tubular powder; (8) A bundle of strip powder; (9) A shalloon bag. The bundles of powder are placed inside the bag. Note the primer of black powder. It may be recalled that the blowing-up of the French battle-ship "Liberté" at Toulon in 1911 was ascribed to an explosion of B. powder.

while its big brother requires a railway line—and one made to the extremely narrow German gauge—to be specially laid for it. The vaunted high explosive with which the shells of this and other guns were to be charged is now seen, as was said here some months ago, to be trinitrotoluene, a compound which is not only perfectly well known to chemists, but has no advantage over our own lyddite or the French melinite, which belong to the same chemical family. As for the wonderful "dioxide" gas which was to have the same lifting power for Zeppelins and other balloons as hydrogen, without its inflammability, it has no objective existence, the story about it put forth in the supposed confessions of a spy being, as has been pointed out elsewhere, a rather clumsy adaptation of a suggestion made by Mr. Kipling in his clever forecast of "With the Night Mail." Evidently all these tales

expense. The trouble would be that to compress the air either in the trenches or immediately in rear of the position would demand heavy machinery, which would quickly reveal itself to our aviators. If, on the other hand, the compressed air were brought from afar off to the gun in cylinders, which would seem the more obvious way, the propelling force would naturally grow less with every successive shot, and anything like accurate ranging would therefore be impossible.

On the whole, therefore, it seems likely that the silent gun is worked not by any pneumatic force, but by smokeless powder. Those who have had to do with fireworks know that of late years the heavy rocket, with its cumbrous and sometimes dangerous stick, has been replaced by what is known to the trade as a "shell." This is, in effect, a pear-shaped case, in the hemispherical end of which

if it turns out that the silent gun of the Germans is fired in any other way.

There remains to be considered how the flight of the projectile is accomplished without any of the noises which generally accompany the discharge of heavy ordnance. These, however, are mainly due to the gas-check or disc of soft metal attached to the base of the shot, which expands so as to fill the bore and thus prevent the escape of the gases generated in the gun. It also helps the projectile to rotate, and thus to ensure accuracy of fire. But this rotation is not needed if the distance to be travelled be very short, the projectile in such cases being, in fact, "lobbed" rather than spun into the air. How silently a properly shaped projectile without gas-check can travel under these conditions can be judged from the fireworks displays at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere.

F. L.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SWAINP, SIEUR, ELLIOTT AND FRY, LAFAYETTE, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, ROBINSON, LAMBERT WESTON, SPEIGHT, GUY, BASSANO, JAMES THOMSON, HEATH, BROOKS, AND E. O. HOPPÉ.



Again this week we add to our Roll of Honour the names of many officers. Our portraits include those of Captain Arthur H. Rose, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action on November 23. He served in the South African War, and received the Queen's medal with five clasps, and the King's medal with two clasps. He was the only surviving son of the late Major-General J. Rose, A.D.C., and Mrs. Rose, Ingatstone, and married, in 1910, Lilian, widow of Lieut.-Colonel J. Trevor Spencer, Essex Regiment, and third daughter of Mr. Robert Gordon, formerly of New York. Captain the Hon. Arthur Annesley was the eldest son of Viscount Valentia, and was in the 10th Hussars. He served in South Africa, 1900-1902, and received a medal. Captain Richard A. N.

Smyth, Royal Artillery, was mortally wounded near Armentières while trying to help a wounded man. He was son of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smyth, I.M.S. (retired), and late Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Captain C. E. Strahan, the Black Watch, was son of Lieut.-General C. Strahan, Royal Engineers. Earl Annesley, whose fate was unknown, from November 5, when he left England with Lieut. Beevor, in an aeroplane, until last week, when the news of his death was announced officially, was in the Royal Flying Corps, and, with his pilot, lost his life by his aeroplane being shot at and brought down by the Germans, near Dixmude. Lord Annesley is succeeded by Mr. Walter Beresford Annesley, who has a son, Mr. Beresford C. B. Annesley, born in 1894.

THE CAMERA IN THE FIELD: THINGS PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, CENTRAL PRESS, C.N., AND RECORD PRESS.



"NATIONAL GRATITUDE": THE GOLD MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED TO GENERAL JOFFRE.



THE FIRST V.C. FOR AN INDIAN: OBVERSE OF NAIK DARWAN SING NEGI'S MEDAL.



THE FIRST V.C. FOR AN INDIAN: REVERSE OF NAIK DARWAN SING NEGI'S MEDAL.



A SCOTTISH SUBALTERN WHO WON THE V.C.: LIEUT. W. L. BRODIE, 2ND HIGHLAND L.I.



A BOMBARDIER, R.F.A., WHO WON THE V.C.: BOMBARDIER (NOW SERGEANT) HARLOCK.



A DRUMMER WHO WON THE V.C.: DRUMMER S. J. BENT, 1ST E. LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.



SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON: NICHOLAUS AHLERS.



DROWNED WHILE BEING HUNTED DOWN: GENERAL BEYERS, DE WET'S FELLOW-TRAITOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



BADLY HAMMERED BY THE RUSSIANS: GENERAL VON MACKENSEN.

President Poincaré, when decorating General Joffre with the French Military Medal in gold on November 26, said it was bestowed as "an evidence of national gratitude."—Naik (or Corporal) Darwan Sing Negi, of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, the first Indian to win the V.C., was awarded it for leading an attack on a German trench, charging round the traverses in spite of bullets and hand-grenades at close quarters.—Lieut. Walter Lorrain Brodie won his V.C. for saving a dangerous situation by heading a charge and bayoneting several Germans.—Bombardier Ernest George Harlock, 713th Battery, R.F.A., won his Cross (with promotion to Sergeant) for returning twice to his gun after being wounded,

and ordered to the ambulance. In spite of a third severe wound, he stayed at his gun until the action ceased.—Drummer Spencer John Bent, 1st Batt. E. Lancashire Regiment, won the V.C. for bringing up ammunition under heavy fire in one action, rescuing wounded comrades, and in a third action taking charge when his officers were shot, and holding a position.—Nicholaus Ahlers, formerly German Consul at Sunderland, was sentenced to death for aiding German reservists to join the enemy.—General Bevers was drowned while his commando was being dispersed.—General von Mackensen was driven back near Warsaw, and only cut his way clear with severe losses.

IN A FRENCH SHELTER-PIT: BRINGING DOWN A GERMAN.



AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING: A FRENCH MARKSMAN IN ACTION; WATCHED BY AN OFFICER WHO WEARS THE ACADEMIC PALMS AND THE MILITARY MEDAL.

This is a photograph of exceptional interest in more ways than one. Indeed, it may claim to be unique. It was taken while the marksman was in the act of shooting down a German. The French soldier and his officer (seen behind him intently watching for the bullet to bring down its man) are in a shelter-pit at an outpost on a hill slope on which snow had fallen deeply, the snow-mantle completely concealing the danger from an unsuspecting German patrol, the target for the marksman. The officer, too, is worth noting on his own account: he exemplifies how the sons of France in every walk

of life have gone to the Front. One of the decorations on his breast—that to the left explains this. He is, it shows, a Territorial or reservist, not a regular soldier—that the wearer is either an author, journalist, or an artist, on whom, before the war, the honorary distinction of an "academic palm" had been conferred—one of the many of the class now doing duty at the front, with or without a commission. The left-hand decoration has been won since the war. It is the *médaille militaire*, a decoration only conferred for specially distinguished service in action.

THE GERMANS DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THE YSER: ALLIED

DRAWN BY ALFRED BASTIEN, WHO



A SUCCESS CROWNED BY THE BRILLIANT CAPTURE OF THE FERRYMAN'S HOUSE BY
BELGIANS AND FRENCH IN

Our drawing shows an action which was crowned later by the capture of the Ferryman's house, and the driving of the Germans from the left bank of the Yser. Recent news from that district has indicated steady progress by the Allies. The French official communiqué of the 9th said: "In the region of the Yser we continue to attack the few trenches that the enemy has retained on the left bank of the Canal" and that of the 10th was still better: "The enemy," it announced, "has completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser Canal north of the Ferryman's house. We occupy that bank." The capture of this place, the possession of which had been keenly disputed for a month, was announced on the 9th. It

TROOPS ENTRENCHED ON THE LEFT BANK NEAR NIEUPOORT.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM BELGIUM.



THE FRENCH, AND THE DRIVING OF THE GERMANS FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE YSER:
ACTION IN THEIR TRENCHES.

was the result of a brilliant and fiercely contested action, in which the French carried several German trenches in succession. In the drawing shown the Yser is seen at the point where it broadens towards its mouth, with Nieuport on the left, and the tower of an old eighteenth-century lighthouse that has lately been shelled down. On the right in the distance is the village of Lombardes, which has been taken and retaken by the Belgians and the enemy several times. The German lines are on the far side of the river, and in the foreground are the Belgian and French trenches. Snow had covered the whole of Flanders, and the Allied troops had to put down planks to walk on in their trenches. (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

CHURCHILL AND FISHER AT WORK: THE FIRST LORD AND THE FIRST SEA LORD AT THE ADMIRALTY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



WITH A BUST OF NAPOLEON ON HIS DESK, FLAGGED WAR-MAPS, AND THE KAISER'S ORDER TO "EXTERMINATE THE TREACHEROUS ENGLISH": MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL IN HIS ROOM AT THE ADMIRALTY, IN CONSULTATION WITH ADMIRAL-OF-THE-FLEET LORD FISHER OF KILVERSTONE.

This drawing of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, in Mr. Churchill's room at the Admiralty, forms an interesting companion-picture to that of Lord Kitchener in conversation with Lord Roberts in the War Secretary's room at the War Office, given in "The Illustrated London News" of October 10. The surroundings in which the heads of British Naval administration carry on their vitally important and responsible duties are of peculiar interest at the present time. On Mr. Churchill's desk is a bust of Napoleon, an indication, perhaps, of his predilections among historical characters, while the flagged maps hung about the room show the care with which he follows the world-wide operations of the Navy and the Army. Prominent on the wall, too, is the

Kaiser's order to his Generals, to "exterminate the treacherous English," with, below, the significant words, "What answer must Britain give?" To enable our readers to form a mental picture of this historic room, we may add that the furniture is in dark mahogany, with red morocco upholstery on the chairs, the panelling is in light oak, while the wall above is in plain green. The carpet also is green, with a repeating pattern in a lighter shade. The appointment of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty (a post he held also from 1904 to 1910) in succession to Prince Louis of Battenberg, was announced on October 31.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF VILLIERS DRAWINGS OF THE FRONT FROM THE COAST TO VERDUN.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, INVITED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO VISIT THE FRONT.



A GERMAN ARMADA IN MINIATURE IN THE INUNDATIONS ROUND PERVYSE: THE ENEMY'S
BY MOTOR-BOATS AND THEN WADING, REPELED

Mr. Frederic Villiers, who, it will be remembered, was one of a small party of representatives of the European Press on the Allied side recently invited by the French Government to visit the Front, gives the following exceptionally interesting account of his drawing here reproduced: "In the inundated area between Mignot and Dinant, the Germans continually try to get out of their swamps and wading towards the Belgian positions on dry ground. Every morning we observe on the dry ground a few German motor-boats. A few nights ago German infantry were pinned on rafts and forced by continuous shelling towards the Belgian positions on dry ground. Arriving in shallow water, they waded wading towards the shore. A Belgian battery, on hearing the sound of the motors, at once gave the alarm. A searchlight-car was hurried up to bear on the military armada. Under cover of machine-guns in the motor-boats, the Germans succeeded in forcing their way to the shore, but the French supported the Belgians with a '75' gun,



EFFORT TO OCCUPY A POSITION ON DRY LAND, BY ADVANCING ON RAFTS TOWED
BY BELGIAN INFANTRY AND FRENCH ARTILLERY.

and the Germans had to give way and return to their swampy entrenchments, leaving forty to sixty of their party, either shot or drowned, behind them. Owing to the courtesy of the French military authorities, I was allowed to visit the much-shelled town of Pervyse. The houses are not in absolute stark ruin like many other towns that have been under German shell-fire, but nevertheless, the place is entirely wrecked. The town looks as if it had been in the clutches of an earthquake. Every house is out of gear and seems about to collapse. The church looks levelled and uncertain whether to take a lurch forward into the main street, or scatter its venerable stones over the adjacent churchyard. In fact, as I stood looking down the main thoroughfare, I felt as if I were on a ship in a storm. But for the thunder of the German guns, I think I should have been seasick!" (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

THIS SIMPLE MEDAL, EMBLEM OF THE HIGHEST MILITARY VIRTUES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY S. A.



GENERAL JOFFRE HONOURED BY FRANCE, REPRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT: M. POINCARÉ EULOGISING THE GENERALISSIMO WHILE GIVING HIM THE MILITARY MEDAL.

Paying a visit to the armies at the Front recently, President Poincaré made his first call at the French Grand Headquarters, in order to hand to General Joffre that very high distinction, the Military Medal. In conferring it, he said: "It is very pleasant for me to give you . . . this simple and glorious medal, which is the emblem of the highest military virtues, and is worn with the same pride by illustrious generals and humble soldiers. Please look upon this as a distinction symbolic of national gratitude. Since the day when the concentration of the French forces was carried so remarkably into

effect under your direction, you have shown, in the conduct of our Armies, qualities which have never for one instant flagged, the spirit and organisation, order, and method the beneficent results of which have extended from strategy to tactics; cool and calculated wisdom which is always able to cope with the unforeseen . . . a serenity of which the salutary example spreads confidence and hope all round. . . ." General Joffre is seen on the right, with Messrs. Millerand and Paul Deschanel behind him; M. Poincaré is on the left, with Messrs. Antonin Dubost and Viviani behind him.

THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND RECORD PRESS.



CARING FOR THE WOUNDED HORSE IN WAR: A SURGEON OF THE R.A.V.C. PERFORMING AN OPERATION UNDER CHLOROFORM ON THE FIELD.



WHEN HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG MADE HIS RECENT NOTORIOUS SPEECH ON THE WAR: GERMAN MINISTERS ARRIVING AT THE REICHSTAG.



OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGNS OF A RUSSIAN VICTORY: CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS IN THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW.



ONE OF A LARGE NUMBER CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS: A GERMAN GUN IN THE KREMLIN.



ANOTHER "SICK MAN" AND HIS ADVISERS: THE SULTAN LEAVING A STATE CEREMONY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



WAR-FEVER IN CONSTANTINOPLE: A CROWD AT AN OPEN-AIR MEETING OUTSIDE THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps, which has been greatly developed since the South African War, has done excellent work in the present campaign. The Prince of Wales recently visited their new camp for sick and wounded horses at Rouen.—In his speech before the Reichstag the other day, the German Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, tried to shift the responsibility for causing the war on to the British Government! He, however, again admitted the wrong which Germans committed with their march

into Belgium.—The Russians have from time to time announced large captures of German guns. The Headquarters statement of the 13th mentioned that "in a stubborn battle south of Cracow on Thursday we took 4 guns, 7 machine-guns, and 4000 prisoners."—In Photograph No. 5, to the left of the Sultan may be seen (from left to right in the front row), Djemal Pasha, Enver Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam (in a white turban), preacher of the "Holy War."

"HOW A SERB DEFENDS HIS COUNTRY": WITH THE SERBIANS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, ST. STEPHEN'S INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



LEADERS OF KING PETER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY: THE SERBIAN GENERAL STAFF IN THE FIELD.



THE AGED RULER OF SERBIA WHO RECENTLY WENT TO ENCOURAGE HIS TROOPS AT THE FRONT: KING PETER.



CAPTURED BY THE SERBIANS IN THEIR RECENT VICTORIES: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT NISH.



BLOWN UP AT ONE END BY THE SERBIANS: THE RAILWAY-BRIDGE OVER THE SAVE.



A FORM OF WARFARE TO WHICH THEY HAVE NOT MUCH RESORTED: SERBIANS ENTRENCHED.



SOME OF ABOUT 10,000 RECENTLY CAPTURED: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE SERBIANS FILLING A WHOLE STREET.



TIRED BY HARD FIGHTING: AUSTRIAN TROOPS RESTING AFTER A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT IN POLAND.



TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES OF THE AUSTRIANS: GUNS AND WAGONS STUCK IN MUDDY GROUND.

Splendid victories over the Austrians were recently gained by the Serbians. "On the 9th," it was stated by the Serbian Press Bureau, "we took 35 officers, 2 surgeons, and 4200 soldiers prisoner, and captured 4 machine-guns and a large number of carriages. . . On the 11th inst. we took 7 officers and 4770 soldiers prisoner, some of whom were wounded. We have captured 3 machine-guns, 8 field-pieces, 1 mountain-howitzer, provision-wagons, some motor-cars, a searchlight, a great quantity of war material,

harness, and many wagons." The Crown Prince Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian Army, issued from Nish on the 12th a glowing tribute of praise to his troops. In conclusion, he said: "I ask you, my heroes, to continue with an iron will the pursuit of the enemy. Drive him from our dear country. Recover the hearths of the faithful which the enemy has pitilessly despoiled. Punish him to the last extremity, and for the third time show him how a Serb defends his country."

SAVING AN "EYE" OF THE FRENCH ARMY: A DUEL IN MID-AIR.

DRAWN BY JOHN DE G. BRYAN FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



A FRENCH RANGE-FINDER FOR "75'S" IN GRAVE DANGER: ARMOURD FRENCH BIPLANES SETTING OUT TO PROTECT THE BALLOON FROM BOMB-DROPPING TAUBES AS IT WAS BEING HAULED DOWN BY ITS MOTOR-LORRY.

Describing this drawing, from a sketch made by an eye-witness at the front, the artist says: "Captive balloons have taken the place of aeroplanes for range-finding and observing the effects of shell-fire. First the Germans replaced their range-finding aeroplanes by balloons; then the French followed suit, aeroplanes being kept for scouting and attacking the enemy's observation-balloons. The incident illustrated happened near Bermy-au-Bac. Emile Dubonnet, the wealthy French sportsman, balloon-expert, and racing-motorist, was observing for the French "75's" when he was attacked by two Taubes,

which emerged from the clouds, and proceeded to hover over the balloon and drop incendiary-shells, which fell all around. The French had to hold their fire for fear of hitting the balloon. Eventually, a couple of armoured Maurice Farman biplanes went aloft and drove the Taubes towards the German lines. The Germans had been swooping round the balloon in wide circles, and Dubonnet, showing fine nerve and courage, continued telephoning his observations while it was being wound down by its motor-lorry.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

Unofficial but Most Honourable: Famous Regimental Nicknames.

OFFICIAL wisdom, devising new army systems from time to time, has often merged or disguised the identity of British regiments; many famous corps, for example, are the representatives of others whose glories they inherit under another title, but the nickname endures through all change, and some regiments are as well, and sometimes better, known by it than by their official designation. "The Fighting Fifth" invariably suggests the Northumberland Fusiliers, the "Black Watch" the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and nearly everybody knows that the "Cherry Pickers" are the 11th Hussars; but it takes something of an expert to name the Norfolk Regiment "the Holy Boys," or to remember offhand that the Royal North Lancashires are "the Cauliflowers." Some of the nicknames, of course, carry their association on their face. "The Gunners," for the Royal Regiment of Artillery, is less a nickname than a description; "the Mudlarks," for the Royal Engineers, is just a little less obvious, but still, in a humorous way, quite as strictly professional; and "the Scots Greys," whatever may have been its exact origin, is now inseparably connected with the colour of the regiment's horses. "The Carabiniers," too, the 6th Dragoon Guards, bear what is rather a title of honour than a mere nickname; but even the lighter designation bestowed by some wit has in the majority of cases become an honourable distinction. "The Devil's Own," once applied to the Connaught Rangers because of their hard-living ways, became a synonym for stubborn heroism at Badajos.

"Fighting" is a description which might seem superfluous to a soldier, and therefore when it is applied to a man or a regiment it means superlative valour. It is borne by "the Fighting 15th," the 15th Hussars; "the Fighting 5th," the Northumberland Fusiliers; and "the Fighting 9th," the Norfolk Regiment. Signal bravery won the name in every case. The last justified their name by their conduct at San Sebastian, but it was merited on many other fields. Their other and rather different nickname, "the Holy Boys," already mentioned, is variously accounted for. One story is that in the Peninsular War the Spaniards mistook the figure of Britannia on the men's cross-belts for the image of the Virgin. The other story, not well authenticated,

is that in the same war the 9th sold their Bibles to buy drink. If it be true, then "the Holy Boys" enjoy a real nickname, the essence of which is some humorous or ironical meaning. Analysed, many of the so-called nicknames are mere descriptions; but when the familiar title commemorates some incident, quaint or grim, in the regimental history it may also stand as a nickname proper. Such a name as the

1678. The title "the Leather Hats" for the King's (Liverpool) Regiment is sufficiently obvious in its origin, but it refers to a head-gear long obsolete. It was entirely appropriate, however, when the regiment was raised by James II. in 1685. "The Green Howards," again, was applied to the Yorkshire Regiment because of the green facings on their tunics, and also from their commanding officer, Colonel Howard.

"Howard's Greens," by the way, refers to a different corps, the old 24th Foot, commanded by a different Howard.

"The Steel-backs," which might seem to refer to equipment, has quite another significance. It bears in complimentary remembrance the Northamptonshire Regiment's fortitude under the lash. So fine a point of regimental honour was this endurance that a private, Hovenden, who fainted at the twentieth stroke was cut dead by his comrades. Hovenden thereupon determined to give himself another chance, and to that end put himself out of his way to call the Colonel a fool to his face. He was immediately ordered back to the triangles. But this happened in the Peninsula, on the eve of a critical engagement, and the attack developed before Hovenden could taste the cat again. Determined to miss none of the fun, he eluded his guard and reached the firing line in time to see his Colonel wounded and captured. Single-handed, he rescued him and bound up his wounds, and was going back to punishment when a shot ended all his chances of further glory and further stripes. It is possible that, had he lived, Hovenden's stripes would have been upon his arm, not his back.

Three nicknames or titles are of direct royal origin. The "Carabiniers," the 6th Dragoon Guards, were so called by William III. for their gallantry at the Boyne and in Ireland generally. The King followed a Continental custom which used to designate *corps d'élite* as "carabiniers." The Coldstream Guards are said to have been addressed as "my Coldstream Guards" by Charles II. in recognition of their march under Monk from Coldstream to support the Restoration. And "the Young Buffs," the East Surrey Regiment, were so christened by George II. at Dettingen, to cover his blunder in hailing them with the cry of praise, "Well done, Old Buffs." Discovering his mistake, his Majesty shouted "Well done then, Young Buffs!" And the Young Buffs they have remained from that day onwards.



THE "GUNNERS": A MAN OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY (NOW THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY) IN 1798.

Drawn by R. Caton Woodville for the Christmas Number of the "Sketch," and Reproduced by Courtesy of that Paper.

"Minden Boys," borne by the Suffolk Regiment, recalls their gallantry in that battle, the anniversary of which, Aug. 1, they celebrate by wearing roses in their caps. The drums also are draped with roses, in memory of the fact that they fought in a garden of roses. Another picturesque title of the same class is

the "Cherry Pickers," applied to the 11th Hussars because some members of the corps were made prisoners in a Spanish cherry-orchard when they were supposed to be on outpost duty. The prevalence of red in their uniform has also given them the name of "the Cherubims." Akin to this is the 5th Lancers' nickname of "the Red Breasts," from their scarlet facings. "The Red Feathers," the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, although also descriptive of a detail of dress, arose in the first instance from an act of singular chivalry. During the American War of Independence they fell upon the rebels at Brandywine and so handled them that the enemy swore when next they met the regiment to give no quarter. Anxious to spare their comrades from severity they were ready themselves to face, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry dyed their white feathers red, so that none might mistake them, and duly notified the Americans of the fact. Yet another nickname of this class is "the Earl of Mar's Grey Brecks," given to the Royal Scots Fusiliers owing to the uniform they wore at their first embodiment in



THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS: A SERGEANT OF THE REGIMENT IN GENERAL MONK'S ARMY, 1666.

Drawn by R. Caton Woodville for the Christmas Number of the "Sketch," and Reproduced by Courtesy of that Paper.



THE "FIRST TANGERINES." AFTERWARDS "KIRKE'S LAMBS": A PRIVATE OF THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY) REGIMENT IN 1682.

Drawn by R. Caton Woodville for the Christmas Number of the "Sketch," and Reproduced by Courtesy of that Paper.

THE GREAT RAIDER SUNK: THE DAMAGED "EMDEN," AND THE "SYDNEY."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, LTD.



THE ONLY SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE "SYDNEY": THE LOWER PART OF THE ALTERNATIVE CONTROL-PLATFORM, SHOWING EFFECTS OF SHELL-FIRE.



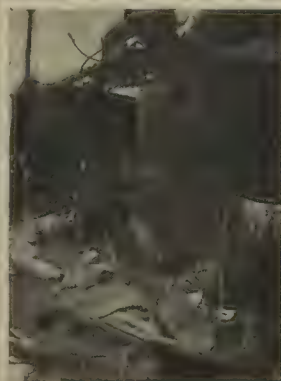
ON BOARD THE STRICKEN "EMDEN," WHOSE THREE FUNNELS AND FOREMAST WERE SHOT AWAY: UNWOUNDED GERMANS.



THE "SYDNEY" AFTER HER VICTORY: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE FORECASTLE, SHOWING THE UPPER BRIDGE, WHERE THE FOREMOST RANGE-FINDER WAS SHOT AWAY, "FORTIFIED" WITH HAMMOCKS.



MADE BY A SHELL THAT EXPLODED IN THE BOYS' MESS DECK: THE HOLE IN THE "SYDNEY'S" FORECASTLE DECK.



"NOTHING BUT A SHAMBLES": THE "EMDEN," SHOWING A BADLY WOUNDED GERMAN COVERED WITH A HAMMOCK.



AFTER SHE HAD RUN ASHORE ON NORTH KEELING ISLAND AND SURRENDERED: WRECKAGE ON THE "EMDEN."

These remarkably interesting photographs were taken immediately after the action between H.M.A.S. "Sydney" and the German cruiser "Emden" off the Cocos Islands on November 9. Our correspondent points out that in No. 3 may be noted "a white figure leaning over the little upper bridge ('Monkey's Island'). It was up here that the Captain was, and where the foremost range-finder was shot away. The crowd of men hide the fore-castle gun. The man in a dark suit on the right is standing just by the hole made by the shell in the deck. The shell exploded in the Boys' Mess Deck." The

photograph also shows hammocks used for protection against shell-splinters. An officer of the "Sydney," whose vivid account of the action appeared in the "Times," described the "Emden" afterwards as "nothing but a shambles." He estimated that she had 180 killed, 20 badly wounded, and 20 slightly, while 150 were rescued by the "Sydney." "Our hits," he writes, "were not very serious. . . . The only important damage was the after-control-platform, which is one mass of gaping holes and tangled iron, and the foremost range-finder shot away." The men in the control-platform were all wounded.

THE QUEEN OF WESTERN SPAS: BATH.

SAVE for the change of scene and surroundings incidental to foreign travel, those who wish to take a cure or to enjoy the health-giving recreations of a spa have no need at any time to leave this country. When within easy reach of home there is the beautiful old city of Bath, the queen of western watering-places. Now more than ever, since the war has closed to British visitors many once-popular Continental resorts, the attractions to be found at home will make an irresistible appeal.

Bath has of late years been reviving its old glories as a fashionable rendezvous of the seekers after health and social amusement such as it enjoyed in the "reign" of Beau Nash, or, later, in the days of Queen Charlotte; while as regards facilities for medical treatment and for recreation in the shape of music, drama, and sport, its resources are infinitely greater to-day than at that period. While the city retains all its old-world charm and the natural beauty of its position amid the green hills of Somerset, great improvements have been made in the form of handsome buildings to enshrine the health-giving waters of this ancient temple of Hygeia, and to provide accommodation for indoor amusements; while the numerous parks and pleasure-grounds of Bath, with its broad terraces and spacious avenues, make of it a veritable garden city. Lying as it does in the sheltered valley of the Avon, its genial climate makes it an ideal winter resort; while more bracing air can be found on the higher ground, as at Lansdown, which rises to 800 feet above sea-level.

For this Christmas the authorities have arranged an attractive programme of entertainments. Daily concerts are given at the Roman Promenade by the Pump-Room Orchestra, and there is music in the Pump-Room during the morning hour for taking the waters. Special concerts, with distinguished performers, have been arranged for Dec. 19, 24, 26, 29 (this for children), and 31; while there are to be dances and other Christmas amusements at the leading hotels. The pantomime "Cinderella" opens on Boxing Night at the Theatre Royal. On Jan. 6 Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C., son of Charles Dickens, will give a dramatic recital in aid of the British Red Cross Society. Outdoor attractions include motor tours to places of interest in the



EMPTIED AND SHOWING THE ORIGINAL LEAD FLOOR:
THE GREAT ROMAN THERMAE AT BATH.

The floor of the largest of the Roman thermae at Bath is entirely coated with more than forty tons of lead, probably obtained from the Roman ruins in the Mendip Hills.



A FAMOUS SPA SINCE 863 B.C.: A GENERAL VIEW OF BATH, WHICH HAS REVIVED ITS ANCIENT GLORIES
AS A WATERING-PLACE.

Legend relates that in 663 B.C. the hot springs of Bath cured a royal patient, Prince Bladud, father of King Lear. The Romans built great baths there. Later came the glories of the Beau Nash period. Bath is now as popular as ever.—[Photograph by Lambert and Lambert.]

neighbourhood, and of these there are many—among them Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Abbey, Salisbury Plain and Stonehenge, and the famous Cheddar Gorge.

Bath owes its fame as a health resort to its radioactive hot springs, whose beneficial effects can now be enjoyed, under most comfortable conditions, in conjunction with all the latest appliances of medical science. The Queen's Baths, adjoining the Grand Pump Room, comprise over fifty private baths and dressing-rooms, a large cooling-room, and other apartments. The New Royal Baths also possess numerous private baths and a swimming-bath. Then there are the Old Royal or Hetling Baths, with another tepid swimming-bath, and the old free "Hot Bath." The Cross Bath was the fashionable bath of the seventeenth century, and, like the King's Bath, testifies to the renown of the waters in former times. It has been completely transformed since the days of Charles II., when Samuel Pepys went to bathe there with his wife and Betty Turner, having found the King's and Queen's Baths "full of a mixed sort of good and bad, and the Cross only almost for the gentry."

No account of Bath would be complete without a reference to its early history and the wonderful relics of the Roman occupation. In the King's Bath an effigy of Prince Bladud records the legend that he was "the founder of these baths 863 years B.C." Bladud was the son of a British King, Lud Hudibras, and father of Shakespeare's King Lear. The story goes that Bladud, being afflicted with leprosy, was driven from the Court and wandered into Somerset, where he became a swineherd.

The swine contracted his disease, but, coming across the hot springs where Bath now stands, wallowed in the steaming morass and were cured. Bladud followed their example, went back to Court restored to health, and, after succeeding to the crown, returned to the place of his cure and founded the first "City of the Hot Springs." Bath was in Roman hands from the first to the fourth century A.D., under the name of "Aqua Sulis." The Romans were great bathers, and they built there magnificent *thermae* covering some seven acres. The ruins are among the finest Roman remains in western Europe. The largest of the Roman baths, here illustrated, was uncovered in 1882, after being long hidden by houses and shops built over it.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of Mr. PANDELY AMBROISE MAVROGORDATO, of 71, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 13, are proved by Michel George Mavrogordato, George Michel Mavrogordato, and Emanuel T. Sechiari, the value of the estate being £391,237. Testator gives his residence and furniture, £50,000, and on her request, a further £35,000 to his wife; £10,100 to his sister Dame Catherine Zeroudachi; £2000 to his sister Marie Paspatti; £12,000 to his brother Theodore; £10,000 to his sister-in-law Amelie Mavrogordato; £5000 to his sister Angeline Sevastopulo, and £3000 to her daughter Kitty, and £2000 to her son Ambrose; £1000 to his sister Fanny T. Rodocanachi, and £1000 each to her children, and £1000 to his brother Stephen. Two-thirds of the residue goes to his brother Theodore or to his children should he be dead, and one-third to Ambrose Nicolas Mavrogordato, and John Nicolas Mavrogordato.

The will of CAPTAIN JONATHAN E. KNOWLES, Middlesex Regiment, of Whitehall Chase, Bordon, Hants., who was killed in action on Aug. 21, is proved by Viva Brabazon Knowles, the widow, and the Rev. William Hunter Power, the value of the estate amounting to £115,130 10s. 8d. The testator leaves the whole of his property to Mrs. Knowles for life, and then as she may appoint to his children.

The will of Mr. LOUIS BRISLAUER, of Birch Heys, Cromwell Range, Rusholme, Manchester, who died on Aug. 26, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £97,998 9s. 1d. He gives £1500 to his daughter Beatrice Roskell; £750 to his daughter Alice, if a spinster at the time of his death; and £750, the household furniture, and during widowhood, the income from one-third of the property, to his wife. The residue goes as to one-half to his four sons, and one-half to his five daughters.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1909) of Mrs. SARAH AYLES DARLING, widow, of 62, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, who died on Oct. 26, is proved by Mrs. Fanny Byrne, sister, and John Paterson, the value of the property being £70,516. Testatrix gives £2000 and the income from £9005 stock to her sister; £1000 each to Edith Rose Corbett, Ada Harcourt, Frederick Byrne, and Dr. Charles B. Goring; £2000 each to Florence Mary Goring, Constance Jane Goring, and George Nightingale Goring; legacies to servants; and the residue to her nephews and nieces.

The will and codicils of Mr. JAMES WATSON, of Russell Hill, Purley, and 4, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, who

died on Oct. 11, are proved by his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Murray Gaite, the value of the property being £43,003. Testator gives £500 to the Reedham Orphanage; £500 to his old and faithful employees; and the residue as to three-sixteenths in trust for his son Peter; two-sixteenths each to his children Mrs. Gaite, Susanna Murray Fraser, Henry, James, and Duncan; one-sixteenth to his niece Janet McGregor; and two-sixteenths to his children other than his son Peter.

The will of Mrs. LYDIA GERTRUDE SOPWITH, of 3, Draycott Place, Chelsea, who died on Sept. 11, is proved by Mrs. Jack Barnato Joel, the daughter, and Frederick H.



LIKELY TO BE OF VERY CONSIDERABLE SERVICE DURING THE WINTER FIGHTING:
AN AMBULANCE-SLEDGE OF THE FRENCH ALPINE FORCES.

Photograph by Chusseau Flaviens.

Ramsden, the value of the property being £42,067 6s. 7d. She gives £3000 to her daughter Violet Burd-Grubb; £2000 to her daughter Marguerite Susan Green-Wilkinson; and the residue to her children, other than Mrs. Joel and Mrs. Green-Wilkinson, "who I consider are not in any want of my assistance."

The following wills have also been proved—
Colonel Henry Crawley Norris, 57, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone £64,206
Mrs. Margaret Austin, 7, Moray Place, Edinburgh £97,664
Mr. Henry Blunt Howard, Bark Hart, Orpington £49,663

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME," AT THE ROYALTY.

WHETHER we should have war-plays or not in war-time depends on the way in which they are done. The way Mr. Lechmere Worrall and Mr. Harold Terry have adopted in their story of "The Man who Stayed at Home" is certainly one of the right ways. With cheery and daring humour they have contrived to provide diversion out of a very serious peril of the hour. Their method has been to give us

a sort of melodramatic comedy of crime in which spies take the place of burglars and the arch-detective's substitute is a genius of counter-espionage. Even hardened first-nighters were hearty in their welcome of this variant on a conventional and almost hackneyed form. The East Coast boarding-house, the English-named proprietress of which was the relic of a German General, the son who had sneaked into a Government department, the German governess, the wireless apparatus found secreted in a fireplace, the dull laboriousness of the conspirators at their villainous signalling game—above all, the mystery of the eye-glassed stay-at-home whose apparent idleness seemed to merit the white leather and yet enabled him to do his country one of the greatest of services—the combination made delightfully exciting sensationalism. It is hard to conceive of a happier performance than Mr. Dennis Eadie supplies as the spy-catcher; and Miss Mary Jerrold (strangely disguised as the Fräulein), Mr. Hubert Harben (a most pompous J.P.), and Miss Isobel Elsom (in one or two love-scenes) afford him capital assistance.

"How Germany Forced the War," an authorised translation of the intensely interesting French Yellow Book detailing the negotiations which preceded the declaration of war, has been issued by the *Times* at 2s. net. The series of documents goes as far back as March 1913, and comprises the reports to the French Government of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin. They end with the unanimous declaration of the Allies in August last only to conclude peace in concert. The disclosures of German diplomacy, which include an interview between the Kaiser and King Albert of Belgium last year, are amazing. They surpass, indeed, anything in the political history of the war yet seen in print.

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or a calendar will be sent post paid on receipt of a label from a glass or tin of any one of the above products together with P.O. for 1s.

To those preferring to purchase, a calendar or set of art plates, suitable for framing, will be sent post paid to any address in the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O. 2s. 6d.

Special rates for quantities to Church Societies, Bazaars, Sales of Work, and other benevolent Institutions.

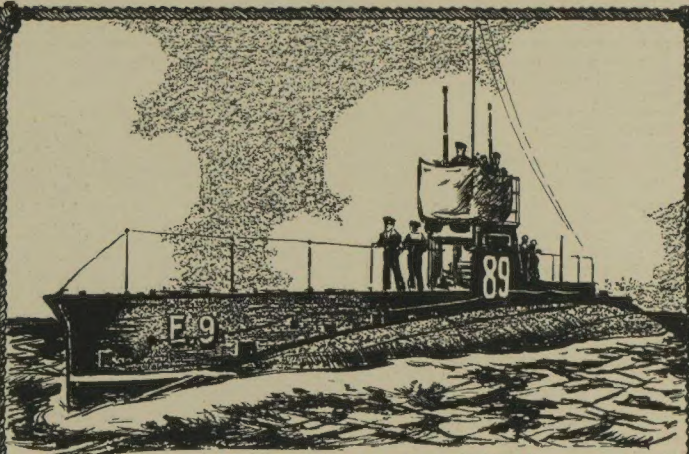
Armour's food products are sold by all first-class Grocers and Stores.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

Tobacco and Cigarettes for the Troops

From all quarters we hear the same simple request:
"SEND US TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES"



H.M. SUBMARINE E.9, which sunk the German cruiser "HELA" off Heligoland and a German destroyer at the Mouth of the Ems.

TROOPS AT HOME

(Duty Paid)

It would be well if those wishing to send Tobacco or Cigarettes to our soldiers would remember those still in Great Britain. There are thousands of Regulars and Territorials awaiting orders and in sending a present now you are assured of reaching your man.

Supplies may be obtained from the usual trade sources and we shall be glad to furnish any information on application.

TROOPS AT THE FRONT

(Duty Free)

JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham, will (through the Proprietors for Export, The British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.) be pleased to arrange for supplies of these world-renowned Brands to be forwarded to the Front at Duty Free Rates.

JOHN PLAYER & SONS,
Castle Tobacco Factory, Nottingham.

P.454

Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.



LIEUT. COMM^{RE}. MAX K. HORTON,
commanding E.9.

"A good digestion"

—an excellent wish, which may be realised by taking the "Allenburys" Diet.

It affords an ideal food for those of weakened or temporarily impaired digestion.

It is prepared from rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements, combined in a partially predigested form.

MADE IN A MINUTE—
Add boiling water only

Large sample will be sent for 3d. stamps.

'Allenburys'
DIET

Of Chemists 1/6 & 3/- per tin.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Lombard St., London, E.C.

The **FRENCH** Natural Mineral Water.

VICHY-CÉLESTINS



for disorders of the LIVER:
GOUT, GRAVEL, DIABETES,
RHEUMATISM and all ailments
arising from Uric Acid.

N.B.—The Springs are situated in FRANCE in the department of the Allier, and are the property of the

FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Can be obtained at all Chemists, Grocers, Wine Merchants, Stores and Hotels throughout the World.

ZENOBIAS

TRUE FLOWER PERFUMES

For delicate freshness and charm, perfectly recalling the natural flowers, Zenobia perfumes are matchless. Three Zenobia favourites are—

Zenobia Lily of the Valley
Prices: 2/-, 3/6, 6/-, and 10/6 per bottle
Zenobia Sweet Pea Blossom; Zenobia Night-Scented Stock
Prices: 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, and 10/6 per bottle.
ORIGINAL, LASTING, UNIQUE

ZENOBIAS GREETING SACHETS
a charming combination of Xmas or New Year Card and Scented Sachet, fragrant with any of the Zenobia Perfumes. Over 100 designs.
From 3d. each, of all Chemists & Stores.

ZENOBIAS LTD.,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
LEICESTERSHIRE.



MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Brighton and South Coast Railway Christmas holiday arrangements for the south coast and the Isle of Wight are very complete, notably for the Christmas Eve traffic, and full particulars will be found in the concise little programme issued by the Brighton Company and sent post free on application to the Superintendent of the Line, L.B. and S.C.R., London Bridge. On Christmas Day the ordinary Sunday service will be run, including the "Southern Belle" from Victoria to Brighton in sixty minutes. The 10.40 a.m. Pullman and third class express Victoria to Eastbourne will not run on Christmas Day.

The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway announce many special arrangements for the Christmas holiday traffic, especially for Christmas Eve, and full particulars as to times of trains, alterations in train services, etc., will be found in the Holiday Programme and Special Train Service Supplement to be obtained at London Bridge, Victoria, or any of the company's stations.

The Christmas and New Year facilities announced by the London and South-Western Railway from London to the South and West of England include the regular weekly excursions. There will, however, be certain important additions and alterations for Christmas week, and for the convenience of those who will be going home on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, many special fast trains, at excursion and cheap "week-end" fares, will leave Waterloo Station. On Thursday, Dec. 24, the 6.40 p.m. dining-car express Waterloo to Portsmouth will connect with steamer to the Isle of Wight. Programmes of weekly excursions, also Christmas holiday facilities, can be obtained at the Com-

A most attractive programme, intended for those who are spending their Christmas in the Midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, or North of England, is issued by the Great Central Railway. On Thursday, Dec. 24, special expresses will leave Marylebone at suitable times for over five hundred different stations. The tickets, issued at extremely low fares, will be available for return on the following Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Thursday. Breakfast, luncheon, or restaurant cars will be attached to the trains, and the compartments will be well lighted. Those kept in town until late on Thursday evening will find suitable night trains. Copies of their special A.B.C. programme can be obtained at Marylebone Station, G.C.R. town offices and agencies, or from Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

The Committee of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, writing from the Society's London headquarters, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., earnestly appeal for the means to provide Christmas cheer for the 1200 boys and girls under their care.

Armour's Allies Calendar for 1915 strikes a note of topical interest. It consists of four representative types of feminine beauty characteristic of each of the four European Allies. These heads are the winning designs in a contest in which over one hundred artists competed for the prize offered by Messrs. Armour and Co., Ltd. The calendar sells for half-a-crown, but reference to our advertising columns will show how to get one on even more advantageous terms, and at the same time have an

opportunity to enjoy some of the delicious table delicacies put up by this firm.

Lovers of choice old cigars, in perfect condition, should send to Messrs. Benson and Co., Worthing, for one of their catalogues. Owing to the necessity of closing up the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Benson, they are offering, during December, a special discount of 3s. in the £1 (15 per cent.) on cash orders for the well-known brands quoted on page 2 of their list; while there is an allowance of 25 per cent. on certain odd clearance lines. At the greatly reduced prices, these cigars should prove even more than usually in favour as Christmas presents.

Those most serviceable articles of out-door equipment, "Burberry" comforts, adequately meet some of the most poignant needs of our brave defenders, and make most excellent Christmas presents for friends at the front, in home camps, or at sea. They are not only luxuriously

comfortable, but may be of vital use in preserving health or even life under conditions which render anything less than the best more extravagant than Burberry at any price. A Weatherproof or British Warm, woven and proofed by Burberrys, should survive the severest war



A ROYAL GIFT FOR OUR HEROES: PRINCESS MARY'S CHRISTMAS-BOX.

The box, which will hold a gift of tobacco, is of lacquered metal, five inches long by over three wide, and an inch and an eighth deep. Princess Mary is sending each of our sailors and soldiers one of these boxes as a Christmas present.

service on land or sea; whilst waistcoats, shirts, hoods, and bivaques of various patterns, made from the famous "Cabardine" cloth, are perfect for protection, light weight, and durability. The "Bursac" is a newly invented haversack for fixing to the "Sam Browne" belt, which for capacity and neatness of attachment is infinitely preferable to ordinary patterns. For naval officers Burberrys have splendid thick fleecy overalls, for wearing under oil-skins, these "Husky Suits" being both approved by and largely supplied to the Admiralty. An illustrated catalogue of Burberrys' military and naval kits will be sent, post free, on application to Haymarket, London, S.W.

Nothing more appropriate or desirable in the way of literature could have appeared at this time than the new Service Edition of the works of Rudyard Kipling, which Messrs. Macmillan recently inaugurated by the issue of the first two volumes, containing "Plain Tales from the Hills." The little books, which are sold at half-a-crown net per volume, are tastefully and strongly bound in blue cloth, while paper and print are all that could be desired. The remaining volumes of the total of twenty-six are due to appear at the rate of four a month from now till April. The war, and especially the Anglo-Indian element in it, will doubtless bring thousands of new readers to the wonderful series of books in which the Imperial note is so strong and military life is so intimately portrayed by a master hand.



EXCELLENT AT CHRISTMAS AND ALL TIMES: DUNVILLE'S WHISKY AND ITS BELFAST HOME. The Belfast whisky distilleries of Messrs. Dunville cover 19 acres of ground, and can supply 600,000 gallons a week, produced by appliances of the most modern type.

pany's stations, or from the Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E.

The Great Western Railway announce that a luncheon and dining car will be provided between Birkenhead and Wolverhampton on the 11.47 a.m. from Birkenhead to Paddington, and the 4 p.m. from Paddington to Birkenhead.



What Mothers say of Mellin's Food:

"At two months my son was a skeleton. Mellin's Food brought him back to life and health."
Mrs. B. Sampson, 71, Victoria Av., Cromwell Rd., Houslow.

"Mellin's Food has been my boy's salvation."
Mrs. F. J. Pountney, 8, Lichfield Street, Stourport.

"My two-year-old daughter was very thin and small, and the improvement after a short course of Mellin's Food has been marvellous."
Mrs. A. Goalen, 44, Quintin Av., Merton Park, Wimbledon.

"When one month old my little boy was so weak he developed double rupture, and the doctor gave little hope of recovery, but advised Mellin's Food. He improved so rapidly that his double rupture has healed up and he is now on his feet, a fine boy—thanks to Mellin's Food."
Mrs. Wm. Gardiner, 38, Woodrup St., Bridgton, Glasgow.

Above all—FRESH Milk if you value your baby's future!

NO mother needs to be told what food is best for baby whilst healthy mother's milk is still available, but every mother should know that it has been proved beyond doubt that *fresh* cow's milk—suitably adapted—is best when mother's milk is not available, or is insufficient in quantity or poor in quality.

Mellin's Food "humanises" Cow's Milk

Add Mellin's Food to fresh cow's milk and you not only retain the *vital* properties of the fresh milk which are essential to the healthy growth of baby, but you so "humanise" the milk that it becomes closely similar to mother's milk—and Mellin's Food is the only known medium for doing this

From a Doctor's Letter:

"I PRESCRIBE Mellin's Food largely and find that made up with fresh cow's milk it is far superior to foods mixed with water only."
Original shown on request

A Complete Diet suitable from Birth up

With Mellin's Food, this fresh cow's milk can be instantly treated to suit the digestive powers of any child, of any age. At all ages it supplies just the exact substances which are essential for developing sturdy bodies, firm flesh, strong bones, sound nerves, and good teeth. Of this there are thousands of living proofs in all parts of the world.

The splendid all-round development of your baby will quickly prove the body-building power of

Mellin's Food

THE NEAREST FOOD TO NATURE'S FOOD

TEST IT FREE!

A Sample of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, together with a useful handbook for mothers—"How to Feed the Baby"—sent free.

SEND TO-DAY!

ADDRESS: SAMPLE DEPARTMENT, MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

WINTER RESORTS

Xmas and New Year Facilities

SIDMOUTH.—The Sunniest Spot in Glorious Devon, situated in a vast natural basin facing due South, is one of the most sheltered Seaside Resorts in the Country. Splendid cedars and sub-tropical plants flourish in the open—eloquent testimony to the equable climate. It is warm without being oppressive. The district abounds in charming walks over hills and through secluded vales. Golf, Hunting, Fishing and other pastimes available. Fine medical baths. Excellent Hotels.

Other charming resorts for Winter Holidays are—Southsea, the Isle of Wight (Restaurant-Car Trains via Portsmouth), Bournemouth, Swanage, Weymouth, Lyme Regis, Seaton, Budleigh Salterton, Exmouth, Ilfracombe, Bude (for a sporting holiday) and Channel Islands.

EXCURSIONS EVERY WEEK TO ALL PARTS from London (Waterloo).

SPECIAL FACILITIES AT CHRISTMAS.

EXTENDED WEEK-END "Thursday to Tuesday"
CHEAP TICKETS on December 24th by all trains.



Programmes giving full particulars at the Company's Stations and Offices.

H. A. WALKER, General Manager.

SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24th.
SPECIAL LATE TRAINS.

Leaving	Midnight.	Leaving	Midnight.
Charing Cross	12 15 12 20	Charing Cross	12 0 12 10
Waterloo	12 17 12 22	London Bridge	12 6
Canon Street	12 22 12 27	Victoria	12 12 12 40
New Cross	12 28 12 33	Holborn	12 12 12 35
Arriving	12 37 12 43	St. Paul's	12 12 12 36
Sevenoaks	a.m. a.m.	Herne Hill	12 12 12 50
Tonbridge	1 15	Arriving	a.m. a.m.
Tunbridge Wells	1 21 1 31	Chatham	1 5
Flexhill	1 34	Sittingbourne	1 20
W. St. Leonards	2 23	Sheerness D.	1 35
St. Leonards	2 20	Faversham	1 35 2 6
Hastings	2 25	Whitstable Tn	1 20 2 26
Paddock Wd.	2 30	Herne Bay	1 28 2 35
Maidstone	2 35	Birchington	1 28 2 51
Ashford	2 22	Westgate	1 45 2 57
Canterbury W	2 45	Margate West	1 50 3 1
Ramsgate Tn	3 20	Broadstairs	1 58 3 13
Margate Sds.	3 38	Ramsgate Hbr	2 5 3 22
Shorncliffe	2 40	Canterbury E.	2 45 3 27
Folkestone Cl.	2 54	Kearney	2 52
Folkestone Jc.	2 59	Dover Priory	3 0
Dover Harbr.	3 12	Dover Harbr.	3 5
		Martin Mill	3 10
		Walmer	3 16
		Deal	3 21
		Sandwich	3 30

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS will be issued by these Trains, at the Week-end Fares, for Stations to which Week-end Hookings are in force.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The Ordinary Sunday Service will run, with certain Extra Trains.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26th.—Frequent Trains from VICTORIA, HOLBORN (LOW LEVEL) and LUDGATE HILL to the CRYSTAL PALACE (HIGH LEVEL STATION) and vice versa.

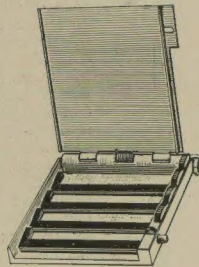
For full particulars as to Train Services, etc., see Special Train Service Supplement and Holiday Programme.

FRANCIS H. DENT, General Manager.

TWO NOVELTIES

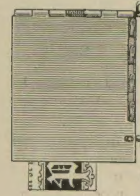
EQUALLY USEFUL AT THE FRONT OR AT HOME.

NO MORE NOTES LOST.



Price
in Sterling Silver,
25/-

ORDERS TAKEN IN
ROTATION.



TO HOLD ENGLISH OR FOREIGN PAPER MONEY.

A SILVER NOTE CASE.

Any required note can be instantaneously withdrawn by pressing lever and without opening the lid.

THE SHIKARI CASE.

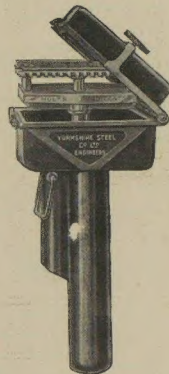
Specially Designed for
Campaigning.

AIRTIGHT, WATERTIGHT,
and INDESTRUCTIBLE.

Takes the Y.S.C. Razor
and Blades.

Price in Black Bronze or
Bright Nickel:

Razor and Case - - 24/-
Case only - - - 6/9



To show the nature of this case -- it could be dropped from a height, drawn through a fire, or soaked in water without hurt. The Y.S.C. Razor itself is the best for active service, because it needs no taking apart after use; it has a special adjustment to shave a beard of several days' growth, and it is smaller than any other.

YORKSHIRE STEEL CO., Ltd.
A.S. Dept. 30, Holborn, E.C.

"My Lady's Lorgnon"
The fashionable necessity
for all occasions

THE NEWEST DESIGN IS
THE "ALLIES" LORNGNON
A LONDON MADE FRAME
OF EXQUISITE WORKMAN-
SHIP, ENAMELLED BY THE
FRENCH IN THEIR OWN
INVARIABLE AND ARTISTIC
WAY. PRICE £3.30

Exquisite Designs and
the Largest Stock in
London. Priced from
One Guinea. May be
seen at or obtained on
approval from

GEORGE SPILLER
Opticians
32, WIGMORE STREET, W.



CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

AT CHEAP FARES TO

THE MIDLANDS, YORKSHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,

AND

NORTH OF ENGLAND

BY

G. C. R.

From LONDON (Marylebone).

RESTAURANT CARS
on Principal Express Trains.

COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES.

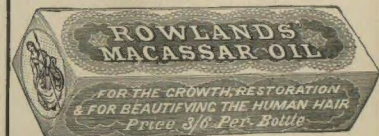
Genial Temperatures. Well Lighted.

Special Programme free at Marylebone Station,
G.C.R. Town Offices and Agencies, or by
post from Publicity Dept., 216, Marylebone
Road, N.W.

SAM FAY, General Manager.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Every toilet table should possess this—the oil which is nearest to that which NATURE provides for the PRESERVATION of the HAIR; without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and withers away.



Sold in 3/6, 7/-, and 10/6 sizes. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair. Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CORNISH RIVIERA AND GLORIOUS SOUTH DEVON.

WHY not spend a typically English Christmas amid the charming scenery and magnificent climate of Devon or Cornwall? Were you to search the whole of the British Isles you could not find a locality more suitable for really enjoyable Christmas Holidays than these lovely shires.

The world-famous "CORNISH RIVIERA" Limited Express leaves PADDINGTON EACH DAY (Sundays included) at 10.30 a.m.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO DEVON and CORNWALL on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, December 23 and 24.

EXTENSION OF WEEK-END FACILITIES.

Full particulars obtainable at any G.W.R. Station or Office, from Tourist Development, 65, Haymarket, S.W. (Phone Gerrard 9399) or the Enquiry Office, Paddington Station (Phone Paddington 7000).

G.W.R. THE HOLIDAY LINE.
FRANK POTTER, GENERAL MANAGER.

Four Crown Whisky

The Whisky of Colonial Preference

Sole Proprietors: **ROBERT BROWN, Limited,** Distillers by Royal Warrant.
GLASGOW, and 14, Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.

SOME SEASONABLE NOTES.

THE new Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund Playing Cards, issued under the auspices of the Fund, deserve the support of all card-players. Both the manufacturers and the retailers are giving up their profit to the Fund, so that out of every shilling packet sixpence goes for patriotic purposes, threepence to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and threepence to the British Government. Although sold at a shilling per packet, these cards are manufactured by a well-known house, and are quite wonderful value at this price. A cambric surface makes them very easily dealt. The design on the back is excellent, and consists of the Prince of Wales's Feathers on a tinted background, surrounded by a Garter and patriotic design in gold, blue, and red. The cards can be obtained both with pink and light-blue backgrounds.

Those who send Christmas cards this year will wish to know that they are of British make, and this can be said of the tasteful productions of Messrs. A. M. Davis and Co., 11 and 12, Finsbury Square, E.C. Among them is a Patriotic Post Card with a design bearing Nelson's famous signal. The original has been accepted by the Queen, to be sold for the benefit of a war fund, and her Majesty has also ordered a supply of cards.

War or no war, Christmas without "Tom Smith" and his wonderful crackers would be unthinkable, and it is good to know that never have the multicoloured and multifarious productions of this famous house been in gayer garb or in better taste than they are this year. Naturally, the war is reflected in them, but chiefly in adding to their attractiveness, the bright uniforms of the Allies, the cheery khaki, the strong, bright faces of the troops, the vivid flags, all adding to a seasonable sense of cheeriness and high spirits. The crackers themselves are capital: the "Christmas Jester" box, with its pretty headresses of jesters, Pierrots, and Pierrettes; the "Terror-Torial Victory" box, with its picture puzzles, "Find the Captain," and so on; crackers with jewels, with Dutch toys, with Japanese novelties; the dainty little "Tiny Tim" box in glimmering green; the six delicate pink crackers, lovely rose and maidenhair bouquet for table-decoration; the clever "Allied Armies" box, with its hats, caps, Red Cross outfits, and other paraphernalia of war; and the Christmas Stockings, filled as Tom Smith knows how. With "Tom Smith" well represented, the success of Christmas Day is once more assured.

Some novel ideas are found in the excellent diaries for 1915 issued by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co. The "Onoto" diary is, in fact, an ever-ready reference book, with an index of the months, and an alphabetical index to enable a record to be kept of addresses, telephone-numbers, and details in hourly request. The information

pages are of practical utility. The smallest size, for the watch-pocket, can be bought from 6d. each. The "Portable" diary is beautifully got up, and is an ideal present for a gentleman. The primary idea is to insert them in note-cases, and they can be had, in such cases, from 4s. to 25s. each.

Excellent practical, and conveniently varied in style, in purpose, and in price, the diaries prepared by Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith, Ltd., for 1915 should win the wide popularity which they unquestionably deserve. For private use, and for presents, the new "Half-Hourly" Appointment Diary is a capital idea, and professional men and women will find it specially useful. For good housewives there is a carefully arranged "Housekeeper's Account Book," and the "Fore-Loop" series of pocket diaries are offered in many styles, sizes, and prices, to suit every class of recipient; the morocco, basil, and crocodile cases are also attractive and renewable. Well bound, too, are all the "Self-Registering" series, with a pencil which automatically indicates the last page used, and their popularity increases the more widely they are known. Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith make over three hundred kinds of diaries, all excellently turned out, and many suitable for useful and acceptable Christmas presents, notably for troops in training or on active service. Each carries an insurance coupon upon a liberal basis, peculiarly suitable for motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians. The phrase "Found at once" applies with singular force to the excellent series of diaries produced by this well-known firm, who once again live up to their half-century reputation.

Two remarkably cheap and attractive portraits, of the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales, have been published as large photo-engravings by Messrs. Landecker and Brown, Ltd., of 29 and 30, Worship Street, London, E.C. The size of the engravings is 14 by 10 inches, and, including margin, 25 by 20 inches. The prices are, on plain paper, 1s. each; on India paper, 2s. each; and hand-coloured prints, 3s. each. Purchasers of copies will benefit the Belgian Relief Fund, to which one quarter of the proceeds of the sales is to be devoted. The portraits were engraved and printed in England.

Among the pictorial publications which the war has produced, one that is certain to be popular is "The Great War Series," a set of separate colour-plates, at 2s. each, issued by Messrs. George Pulman and Sons, of Thayer Street, Manchester Square, London, W. They include battle-scenes ashore and afloat, with a fine picture of "H.M.S. *Arethusa* in the Ba 'e of the Bight," by that well-known naval artist, Mr. Norman Wilkinson. One humorous colour-drawing, "Beware of the Dog—a Stern Reminder," by Lawson Wood, is in that artist's happiest style. There is also a portrait group of British and French

Generals, and several "leaving for the front" scenes with a note of pathos in them.

Official permission has been given by the Admiralty for the formation of a Public School and University Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, consisting of a thousand men. The age limits are 18 to 35, the minimum chest-measurement 34 inches, and the minimum height 5 feet 3½ inches. Pay is at the Admiralty rate of 1s. 3d. a day, and the men undertake to serve for the duration of the war. Recruits are drafted once a week to the Crystal Palace, where training takes place. The recruiting and inquiry office is at 6, 7, and 8, Old Bond Street, W.

It would be superfluous to point how more than ever useful, owing to the alterations necessitated by war casualties, is the new "Debrett" for 1915, just published by Messrs. Dean and Son, Ltd. This is the 202nd year of publication of this voluminous and valuable production, and each year its utility, as well as its bulk, increases. It is edited by Mr. Arthur G. M. Hesilrige, whose duties must have necessitated a minute chronicling of current incidents which find significant evidence in its pages, and will do so even more in the next edition. To all concerned with royal and aristocratic personages, their families, their estates, the roll of their predecessors, "Debrett" is always a necessity; and to the present volume, comprehensive as the work already was, have been added some useful new features, such as the names of the children of knights' widows, and Privy Councillors. Another new feature which many will appreciate is the phonetic spelling of titles and names which might possibly present difficulties to some users of the volume.

It is with mingled feelings that the new volume of "Burke's Landed Gentry" for 1914 is taken up, for, while admiring the comprehensive and accurate nature of its contents, it is impossible to forget the terrible ravages made by the war and the vast number of alterations which will be imperative before another edition is issued. Meanwhile, it remains one of those admirable and intimate works of reference which are indispensable to all who are concerned with, or interested in, the great families of Great Britain. It is published, as usual, by Messrs. Harrison, of Pall Mall, and has been revised by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, barrister-at-law.

Recent events have emphasised the importance of cultivating the spirit of patriotism in the younger generation, and one of the most effective educational ways of doing this is through the medium of patriotic verse. Teachers and parents requiring a suitable book may be recommended to try "Poems for Young Patriots," published by Messrs. Evans, Sardinia House, Kingsway, London. It is neatly produced, with portrait illustrations, and sold at fourpence net.

BEWARE OF UMBRELLAS
MADE ON GERMAN FRAMES

WHEN YOU BUY

AN UMBRELLA

INSIST ON HAVING A

FOX'S FRAME

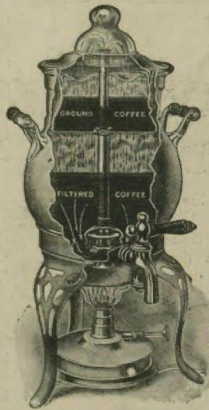
ENTIRELY BRITISH MADE.
LOOK FOR THESE MARKS

SFOX & CO LIMITED PARAGON

ON THE FRAME.

PURCHASE
BRITISH
GOODS AND
REFUSE ALL
SUBSTITUTES

How do You make Coffee?



Is it always clear and sparkling, with an appetizing aroma and delicious flavour, or is it sometimes flat or bitter?

With UNIVERSAL Percolators flat or bitter coffee is impossible, because only the full flavour and aroma are extracted from the berry. There is no boiling and no bitter taste.

The Patented Pumping Process, an exclusive UNIVERSAL feature, forces the water through the coffee six to ten times more than any other percolator, completing the process of percolation before the water boils, and extracting all of the healthful aromatic properties of the coffee, but none of the bitter and injurious ones.

Rich, fragrant and delicious coffee, made in a UNIVERSAL Percolator, will be enjoyed, with no harmful after effects, by those who cannot drink coffee made in other ways.

UNIVERSAL Percolators are made in urn and pot styles in various designs; sizes from four to fourteen cups.

UNIVERSAL

Of all first-class Ironmongers and Department Stores,
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK (Room G) 31, BATHOLMEW CLOSE,
LONDON, E.C.

THE
MEXICAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

Do not let Grey Hairs
appear.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its
original colour, where the glands are
not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and
the Hair from coming out. Restores
and Strengthens the Hair.

IS NOT A DYE.
Sold Everywhere.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE

THE RELIABLE MEDICINE.

The Best Remedy Known for

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